Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

No. 15,742 TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Local Bodies Launch Aid Move For Japanese in Enemy Lands

In an attempt to extend aid and comfort to Japanese residents interned in enemy countries, efforts are being made by the Foreign Office's bureau for Japanese internees and the civilians' committee for Japanese interned nationals which was recently established, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

The Foreign Office's bureau was instituted on December 1 of last year with Tadakatsu Suzuki, Japanese former Minister to Egypt as the chief and Consular-General Goto who was stationed in Sydney as Secretary-General, while the civilians' committee was established among 23 organizations such as the Society for International Cultural Relations, the Federation of the Immigration Associations and others with Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, as chairman.

The Foreign Office's bureau for Japanese internees, in close cooperation with the civilians' committee, will conduct detailed investigations on the clothing, food, dwelling conditions of the Japanese interned. And if deemed necessary, the bureau will ask for improvement of the conditions through the International Red Cross Society and through the neutral countries representing Japanese interests.

The dispatch of repatriation ships for internees and diplomats is also being considered by the bureau.

Already, the bureau for Japanese internees has been playing an active part in the work for the "emancipation" of Japanese internees, broadcasting a New Year message for their encouragement and filing protests with enemy countries, through the medium of the International Red Cross Society, concerning the wholesale removal and labor forced upon our brethren in enemy countries.

Press Comments

Monday, January 25
TOKYO SHIMBUN—America's New Slave
ASAHI—Essence of Requirements

America's New Slave

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The atrocity and coercion of British imperialism are well manifested in India, but the oppression of American imperialism in its despicable ambition of attaining world domination is equally infamous, utilizing and exploiting different races under its rule in the pretext of various good names.

The best example can be seen in the case of Puerto Rico. The country has been ruled by the United States since the Spanish-American War, but the living standard of the people there has always been on the decline. One American who toured the country reported: "I have seen a mother with her child, but both, I dare say, were nothing more than a living skeleton. Public school pupils are fed with a handful of beans and rice every day with the result that they are all undernourished. The tuberculine mortality in Puerto Rico, on the other hand, is the highest among countries in the Western Hemisphere."

With the outbreak of the current war, the United States placed one Latin American country after another under its control to safeguard this democracy. More recently, the country has driven Chile, one of the two neutral countries left in Latin America, to a stage wherein it was inevitable for the authorities to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan while increasing on the other hand, coercion on the other remaining neutral country, Argentina, from various angles.

Flattering the Mexicans by praising their nature as being fit for tropical warfare, the United States requested the latter to send an expedition to the Southwest Pacific, promising at the same time to provide the country with an equal number of American troops for their national defense. This is the American version of a military alliance.

Virgin Island, a Dutch possession in the Caribbean Sea, has been under American control since 1941, but the island's inhabitants, regardless of color or creed, are reportedly living the atrocious and coercive life of economic slaves. This does not apply to Virgin Island alone.

At the time of the founding of the country, the United States used Negro slaves imported from Africa for the development of land. Now the country is trying to enslave the inhabitants of the whole American continent, nay the peoples of West Asiatic countries, India, Africa and other nations, by virtue of the Almighty Dollar in its sinister design to attain world domination.

However, let it be made known that Japan, Germany and Italy, proceeding towards the goal of righteous ideal, will never leave unshattered the malicious ambition of the enemy to enslave the whole world.

Essence of Requirements

ASAHI—The Government's powers in wartime, in any age and in any nation, are enlarged and concentrated without an exception. This is not to be regarded simply as a temporary anomalous phenomenon in a modern State but should be regarded as indicating most conspicuously the characteristic and the essential nature of the general trend that has been followed by modern States. As society gets complex and a nation's administration also grows increasingly complex, the past system and structures as was indicated by the so-called principle of a mutual independence of the legislature, the executive and the judicature has become extremely inconvenient and inefficient in the operation of a State's administration. Thus, the concentration and strengthening of the powers of the Cabinet which assists the Throne in enforcement of national administration or of the executive government has come to be necessary. This means naturally that, as a result, speedy and decisive synthetic operations on the part of the Government will come to be strongly called for.

Thus, the measures taken by the existing Government since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have had to be directed with all might toward concentration of all

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Churchill Definitely in America; Anti-Axis Discussions Under Way

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—According to London reports to Swedish newspapers, there seems to be no mistake about British Prime Minister Winston Churchill now being in Washington, and that he is discussing both political and military measures against the Axis with President Franklin Roosevelt.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is said to have remarked at a press conference held Saturday that American Ambassador John Winant to London and Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in European Waters are now in Washington, and also hinted that an important conference is now being held respecting the anti-Axis war front, it is also reported from Washington.

It is believed that upon the completion of the present conference at Washington, the United States and British Governments will issue an announcement on the joint anti-Axis policy.

According to informed circles at Washington, the following subjects are said to be now under discussion by the American and British leaders:

1. The organization of a Supreme Anti-Axis Organ with the representatives of the United States, Britain the Soviet Union, and Chungking.
2. The settlement of conflicts respecting the puppet French regime.
3. The formation of a second front in Europe and military operation in the Pacific.
4. Means for to combat Axis military operations aiming at the destruction of shipping and commerce.

The result of the present conference at Washington is expected to affect the military operations of the anti-Axis forces in the future.

Presence Proved
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—A very important conference is now being held at Washington, reports the Washington correspondent of a certain Swedish newspaper, today. Thus, the recently circulated report of the visit of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington is given endorsement.

According to the hint given by the United States Government the

(Continued on Page 2)

Thai War Anniversary Marked

Fitting Observances Held at Bangkok—Nation Congratulated

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—Appropriate ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of Thailand's participation in the War of Greater East Asia were observed here today by Thai and Japanese officials.

Ko Ishii, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, accompanied by the Japanese Naval and Military attaches, visited W. Wichit Wathakan, Thai Foreign Minister, this morning and delivered a congratulatory message.

Later in the morning the Thai Foreign Minister returned the call by visiting Mr. Ishii at the Japanese Embassy with other Thai Government officials.

Later, Foreign Minister Wathakan invited Axis diplomats to the Foreign Office.

Counselor Ko Ishii of the Japanese Embassy in Thailand made the following statement in connection with the first anniversary of Thailand's participation in the War of Greater East Asia which falls on January 25.

"During the one year which has just elapsed since Thailand's declaration of war against Britain and America, Thailand has exerted her full national strength toward the prosecution of the war. She has made perfections in her wartime structure in the field of politics and economics, and will contribute greatly to the advantageous development and building up of East Asia. As a result of Thailand's participation in the War following the Japan-Thailand Alliance, the traditional friendly relations between Japan and Thailand were further cemented in strong bonds of union."

EISENHOWER RESIGNS POST IN N. AFRICA; GERMANS DESTROY ENCIRCLED SOVIETS

Unconfirmed Reports Claim U.S. War Chief Replaced by Marshal

Domei

ZURICH, January 24.—Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in North Africa, has resigned and General George Marshal, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Forces, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, the Washington correspondent of the News Chronicle reported today. The report is not yet confirmed, but it is said that the news has caused considerable sensation in British political circles.

Rebel French Routed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 24.—The German Panzer units which started a positive offensive in Central Tunisia have driven back the French rebel forces there and are now steadily enlarging their sphere of operations, according to British information.

With the Germans conducting successful campaigns in the Tunisian sector, it is noted that the center of the North African war situation has evidently moved to Tunisia.

The major portion of Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, according to British information, has already reached a point east of Zuala and will soon join the Axis forces stationed in the rear of Rommel's forces.

In order to prevent the joining of the Axis forces, the Anglo-American troops had concentrated a large army in central and Southern Tunisia and were ready to advance toward the Gulf of Qabes. Forestalling the enemy's move, however, the Germans started a positive offensive in Central Tunisia on January 18 and beat back the French rebel troops there.

Supply Line Endangered

In the meantime, a London dispatch states that British military circles are of the opinion that since the Axis forces have succeeded in driving a wedge between the Brit-

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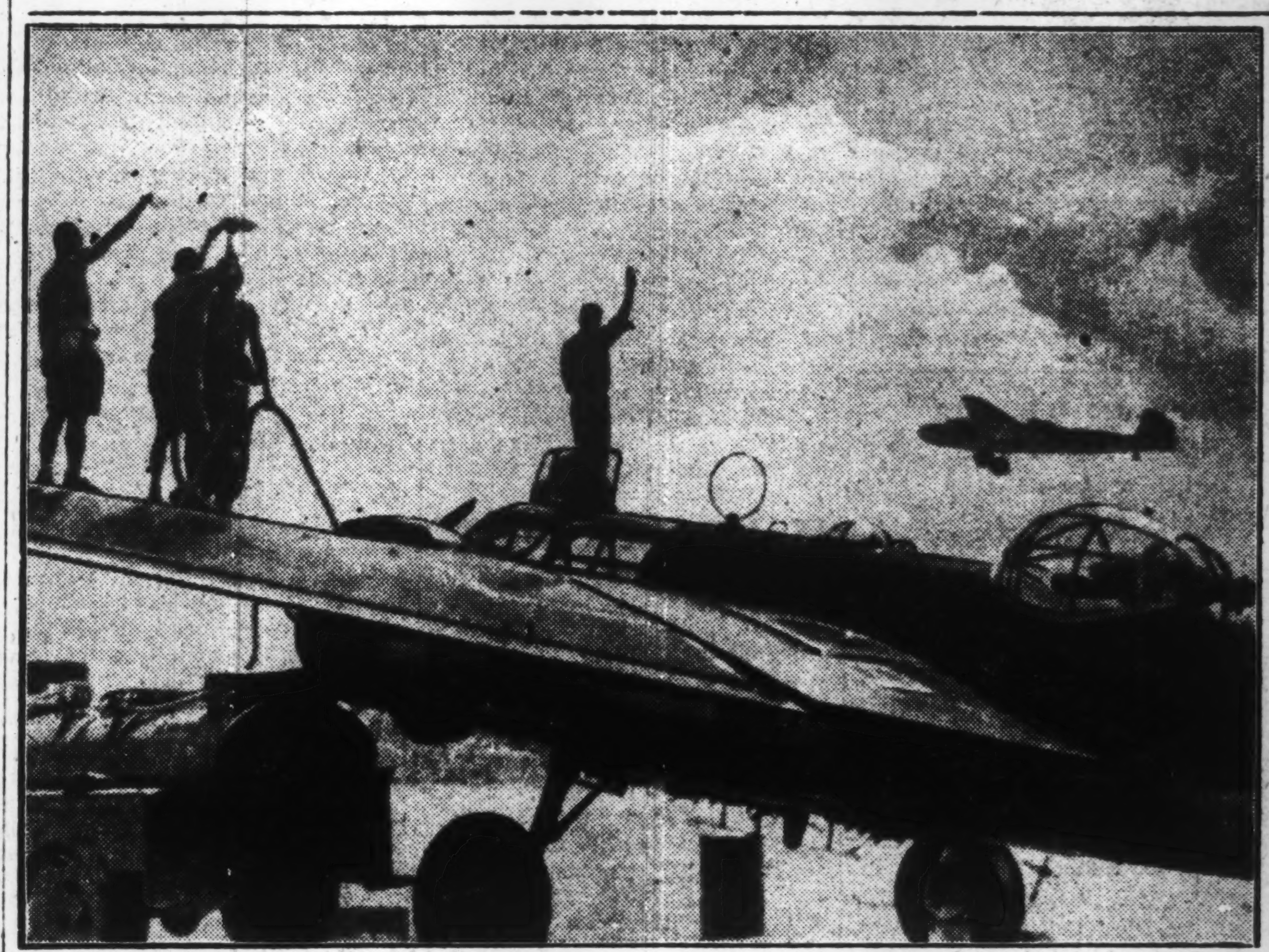
Comrades Cheered On To Victory



Somewhere on the South Pacific Front, members of the ground crew enthusiastically send off a unit of Imperial Navy warplanes bound for death-defying attack on an enemy outpost. (Photo by Cameraman Terao of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

Berlin Reports Battle In Lake Ilmen Sector; Campaigns Continuing

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—The German forces annihilated Soviet units in a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen after several days of encirclement, it was announced today by the German High Command in a war communique which covers the situation on the Eastern Front as follows:

On the Eastern Front, the winter campaign is continuing with as much intensity as before. According to established plans, the German forces shortened the Southern Front and consequently the battles in the Northern Caucasus has moved to the Kuban sector.

In this sector, the Germans smashed the attacks of the Soviet forces on January 23 and in the western region of the Caucasus the German Alpine troops and the Rumanian forces pushed back the Red forces that had penetrated into the German positions, to their former position.

In the lower reaches of the Don River, the Reich panzer units attacked the enemy forces from the flank and after inflicting heavy damages, drove them back to the east.

The situation in the Stalingrad sector has turned more serious as large Soviet forces penetrated the German positions from the west. However, the defense units of the Wehrmacht are continuing to put up stubborn resistance despite the fact that the Red encircling cordon is gradually being tightened. The German troops stationed in that sector have so far checked the advance of powerful enemy forces and hindered enemy transportation and liaison for the last several months at the most important points.

In the Don-Donetz sector, the German tank division frustrated attacks of powerful Soviet forces, which suffered the loss of 16 tanks.

POLICIES OF JAPAN EXPLAINED TO CHINA

Tajiri Clarifies Aims At Shanghai Conference

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister in charge of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy, explained Japan's fundamental policies toward China as the result of the latter's participation in the current war at a meeting of consuls-general and consuls stationed in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces held at the Embassy Office here from 10 a.m. today.

At the conference, other competent Japanese officials explained various political, economic and cultural matters, after which the consular officials reported on conditions in the area under their respective jurisdiction.

It is recalled that the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy was reorganized and enlarged as a result of the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on November 1 of last year. The Embassy Office embodies various organs formerly belonging to the Foreign Office and the China Affairs Board.

To Inspect Manchoukuo

Six representatives of Japanese motion picture companies will leave Tokyo in the early part of February for Manchoukuo to make an extensive survey of conditions there, it was disclosed on Saturday by Domei.

The present trip, which is being sponsored by the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association, will be taken by Tadamoto Okubo and Tsuruo Asari, both of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company; Nobuo Miura and Masafusa Yamazaki of the Japan Motion Picture Production Company; Norio Sasaki of the Toho Motion Picture Company and Tatsuichi Kano of the Japan Movie Company.

DIET MEMBERS BUSY ON BILLS

Preparations Pushed For Session Reopening—Tojo Seen Recovering

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is steadily recovering from his illness, and both the Government and the Imperial Diet are confident that he will be able to attend the Imperial Diet session on Thursday, January 28 and deliver his addresses before both Houses.

It is recalled that the reopening of the 81st Imperial Diet on January 21 was postponed one week because of the Prime Minister's sudden illness.

Though the opening of the Diet session was postponed one week, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives have not been idle and the committees of both Houses have spent the one-week period examining the bills submitted by the Government. Of the 88 bills submitted, the House of Peers received 39 and the House of Representatives 49.

Since January 22, the House of Representatives has seen the com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Australians Warned By Minister Beasley

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—In the course of his speech delivered in Sydney today, John Beasley, Minister of Shipping, declared, as a warning to the Australian people, that Australia is still confronted with a grave crisis, reports a Sydney dispatch.

"The crisis with which Australia is faced has not decreased at all, as compared with a year ago," stated Beasley.

"Although the Anti-Axis camp's war preparation is more complete now than a year ago, the catastrophe will arrive, should the Anti-Axis camp slacken its efforts."

According to the Australian Minister of Shipping, natural resources of the country are being utilized to the extreme, and the people are required to meet the current situation cautiously.

In order to live, said Beasley, the Australian people must overcome the difficulties with which they are at present confronted.

Nanking Unit Routs 500 Chungkingites

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 24.—Approximately 500 Chungking remnants at Sunkwangtzu, north of Showkang in Shantung Province, were routed on January 17 by a unit of the 22nd Brigade of the National Government's Pacification Corps after a severe battle lasting for eight hours, it was reported here today. The Nanking unit took 19 enemy prisoners and seized 67 rifles and many other weapons while the enemy left 60 bodies behind.

LINLITHGOW DISCUSSES STEPS TO COUNTER RAIDS

Quick Training of Indian Pilots Taken up

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The British authorities are seriously concerned about the damages caused by Japanese air raids on Calcutta, and Viceroy Lord Linlithgow called the National Defense Conference Friday and discussed problems concerning the suspension of shipment into the Calcutta district, the speedy training of Indian pilots and measures for relieving the food shortage, according to New Delhi broadcasts.

Food Problem Grave

Domei

BANGKOK, January 23.—Due to the shortage of shipping and the increasing menace of the Axis naval forces, Britain has no means to meet the serious food situation confronting India.

It is reported in this connection that the Eighth India Defense Conference now in session in New Delhi is discussing in earnest the food policy, but does not seem able to reach any satisfactory conclusion.

In the meantime, the British authorities promised that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat would be sent from Australia. However, it is impossible to fulfill this promise at this juncture when they are faced with an acute shortage of bottoms.

In this connection, the Australian Minister of Commerce is reported to have stated that Australia has sufficient quantities of wheat to supply India. However, he admitted that it is impossible so long as Britain is not in a position to place ships on the Australia-India route to send the cereal to India.

MILITARY MEET DUE IN NANKING

War Chiefs Called To Plan Measures For Active Efforts

Domei

NANKING, January 24.—The National Government of China has decided to convene a conference here during the middle of next month of commanders of all Chinese military forces stationed in North, Central and South China to discuss important measures to cope with the new situation arising from National Government's active participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

At the forthcoming conference, which is scheduled to last for three days, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and concurrently Chairman of the Military Council, is expected to give important instructions outlining the wartime duties of the National Army to contribute toward the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, it was further learned.

The conferees, it was believed, will discuss important problems of strategy as well as measures to secure peace and order in the areas under the control of the National Government.

It was recalled in this connection that the Military Council held a conference of Chinese military commanders here in December, 1941 to

(Continued on Page 2)

Wainwright's Capture Admitted by America

The United States Government announced, for the first time on January 22 that Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander of the American Forces in the Philippines, has been captured as a prisoner of the Imperial Forces since the fall of Corregidor, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei of the same day in relaying a wire from Washington.

The announcement in gist was made as follows:

"The War Department has received a report from the Red Cross Society on January 22 revealing that Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright and 12 other ranking officials have been taken as war prisoners and are now interned in Taiwan.

322 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK BY ITALY SINCE WAR ENTRY

British Announce Loss Of Submarine Traveller

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, January 23.—In the past 30 months, from June, 1940 when Italy joined the European War till end of December, 1942, the Italian Navy sank 322 enemy warships and merchant vessels, totalling 1,570,000 tons, the Italian High Command announced today. Details of the enemy warships and merchant ships sunk in that period are:

Warships: 4 battleships, 13 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 80 submarines, and 3 other ships, totalling 132 warships, 270,000 tons.

Merchant ships: 190 ships, 1,300,000 tons.

British Sub Lost

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The British Admiralty announced today that the British submarine, Traveller, is believed to have been sunk.

Hata Back in Nanking After Visiting Shanghai

Domei

NANKING, January 23.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, who for the first time inspected the Japanese Army Headquarters in Shanghai on January 20, returned to his post here on the following day, according to an announcement of the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued this afternoon.

General Hata held a conference with Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, on January 19 in Shanghai the same announcement also stated.

U.S. FOOD HEAD SEES GRAVE CRISIS NEARING

Advises Roosevelt to Adopt Strict Rationing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Claude Wickard, chief of the United States Food Supply Board, warned President Roosevelt against the crisis of the country's food supply and demand condition, in his annual report to the President, states a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

"The United States is confronted with a far more serious food crisis than is generally supposed," said Wickard "and the people in general are quite indifferent to the food problem."

Wickard further disclosed that the supply of food is far from being sufficient, and that in order to effect fair distribution, the extension of rationing system to other foodstuff is necessary.

Concluding his report to Roosevelt, Wickard stated that in several months the people will be confronted with a situation, in which they will be compelled to change their way of thinking about the foodstuff problem.

Italy's Budget for 1943-4 Fixed at 47 Billion Liras

Domei

ROME, January 23.—The Italian Government, at its Cabinet session today, fixed the 1943-44 fiscal year budget at 47,985,000,000 liras.

Details of the new budget are as follows, in 1,000 liras.

Finance Ministry	23,067,615
Justice Ministry	733,811
Foreign Ministry	521,130
African Ministry	284,883
National Education Ministry	3,458,319
Public Works Ministry	1,152,735
Home Ministry	1,589,346
Transportation Ministry	687,683
War Ministry	5,676,647
Navy Ministry	5,913,589
Air Ministry	4,340,176
Agriculture and Forest Ministry	1,061,573
Corporation Ministry	295,030
Popular Enlightenment Ministry	158,557
Trade Ministry	43,902
Total	47,981,908

TURKS FOLLOW NEUTRAL POLICY

Alien Interests, Minority Races Heavily Pressed

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 23.—It is apparent that Turkey, whose diplomatic attitude is being watched by the whole world with much attention, will stick to its policy of neutrality because the Turkish Government is now striving to establish a Turkey for the Turks by putting pressure on alien interests and minority races within the country.

One of the outstanding trends now witnessed in this West Asiatic country is the marked increase in the expenditure for national defense. To cope with this necessity, the Turkish Government last year established a new system for property tax which is higher than that in all the belligerent nations and has affected the minority races within the country very seriously.

The system calls for the imposition of from 50 to 75 per cent of extraordinary tax on the properties which have been gained by individuals or juridical persons in the period from 1939 to 1941. The expected sum to be raised from this new tax system is estimated at 493,000,000 Turkish Pounds and the taxpayers affected by it number 120,000.

The most seriously affected by this system are rich foreigners and minority races living in the country. The present population in Turkey consists of 17,000,000 Turks, 125,000 Jews, 80,000 Greeks and 40,000 Armenians. The comparison of the Turks to the minority races is 68 to 1. Yet the comparison of taxpayers of both parties, shows a majority for the latter.

These minority races, who had so far held predominance in commercial, financial and industrial circles and monopolized interests have been dealt a severe blow and as a result, many individuals of the minority races have been forced to close their factories and shops, while many others attempted to evacuate the country only to be captured at the border lines.

Although the Turkish Government had not intended to carry out a reform of the economical sphere by the same move, a drastic change has already begun to take place in the economical and financial circles. It cannot be denied that the Turks are gradually beginning to hold predominance in the economical field by replacing the minority races.

This drastic move toward the foreign residents and minority races indicates Turkey's intention of enhancing its traditional nationalism. The policy of excluding minority races, even if they might be Moslems, also affects the official and military fields.

All indications are that the Turkish Government, availing itself of the current world situation, is intent on establishing a "Turkey for the Turks and by the Turks." Under such circumstances, one can safely predict that this country will firmly maintain its neutrality policy.

Eisenhower Quits African War Post

(Continued from Page 1)

ish and French armies by beating back the latter, the British First Army is liable to have its commissary line severed by the Axis forces. These circles have declared that the German offensive in the Sfax sector has completely upset the strategic plans of the anti-Axis forces.

A Rome dispatch dated Saturday, quoting information from Washington, declared that the situation has turned unfavorable for the Anglo-American forces now that Italo-German units have strategically retreated from Tripoli and because the Axis plan of concentrating in Tunisia is going to be realized.

If the crack Axis forces under Marshal Rommel take to the strongly fortified positions erected at a point 80 kilometers west of the Libya-Tunisia border, which is called the "Maginot Line in North Africa," they will never be dislodged by the British.

In this connection, the success of the Axis forces in annihilating the De Gaullist forces in Southern Tunisia is held significant strategically as having secured the rear of the Italo-German forces.

History Nears Completion

Rendering great services to the cause of learning, the "Study of Indian Philosophy," a history of the philosophy of India consisting of 12 volumes will be completed after 20 years of laborious work by Dr. Hakuju Ui, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, by March when he will reach the retiring age, the Tokyo Shimbun reported today, according to Domei.

Delighted with the nearing completion of his great task and recalling the difficulties and hardships experienced in the past twenty years, Dr. Ui asserted that such a laborious work as the systematization of the philosophy of India can be achieved only by Japanese and not by Occidentals.

Sports News

ICE MEET ENDS; KANTO WINNER

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Honors Closing Day With Presence

Honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, the three-day ice sports of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet came to a close Sunday, with the well-balanced Kanto team amassing a total of 55.5 points to win the championship of the men's division. In the women's class, the Hokkaido team with 45 points clinched the women's open title.

Chosen finished in second place in the men's open division with 50 points, followed in order by Hokkaido, Manchoukuo, Chubu and Tohoku. In the women's division, Manchoukuo came in second with 38 points, followed in order by Chosen, Chubu and Tohoku.

In the hockey tourney, the star-studded All-Manchoukuo five defeated Meiji University 5 to 3, to clinch the men's open championship. The middle school title went to the team from Hokkaido, who defeated the Kwantung Leased Territory team, 4 to 1.

In the men's 3,000-meter final, 16-year-old Kazuhiko Sugahara of Hokkaido, with a time of 5 minutes 45.2 seconds nosed out a strong field, which included Horikawa of Chosen, who previously established two national records.

SUMMARIES

Men's Open

2,000-meter relay: Won by Manchoukuo (Sakamoto, Kadomoto, Kawabata and Mishiro); Hokkaido second; Kanto third; Chosen fourth; Tohoku fifth; Chubu sixth. Time—3:11.1

3,000-meter final: Won by Kazuhiko Sugahara, (Hokkaido); Okura (Chosen) second; Hirokawa (Chosen) third; Sakai (Kanto) fourth; Mishiro (Manchoukuo) fifth; Miyasaka (Chubu) sixth. Time—5:45.2

Team relay: Won by Kanto (Fukaie, Katakura, Hashimoto, Hatfori and Nagao); Chosen second; Hokkaido third; Chobu fourth; Manchoukuo fifth: Tohoku sixth.

Women's Open

1,600-meter relay: Won by Manchoukuo (Horiike, Mikajiri, Kimura and Nawate); Hokkaido second; Chosen third; Chubu fourth; Tohoku fifth. Time—3:03.6

Total Team Points

Men's Open	Women's Open
1. Kanto 55.5	1. Hokkaido 45
2. Chosen 50	2. Manchoukuo 38
3. Hokkaido 32	3. Chosen 19
4. Manchoukuo 22.5	4. Chubu 5
5. Chubu 10.5	4. Tohoku 2
6. Tohoku 3.5	6. Kanto 0

Hockey

Secondary Schools			
Hokkaido	0	0	4—4
All-Dairen	1	0	0—1
Men's Open			
All-Manchoukuo	2	1	2—5
Meiji University	0	1	2—3

Line-ups

All Manchoukuo		Meiji
Tomita	Forwards	Kimura
Shimazaki		Iwada
Kitakawa		Washizu
Ide		Nakayama
Iwama		Ohtake
Ito	Defense	Sakamoto
Watanabe		Kai
Niki	Goal	Mano
		Wakagawa

Asia's Leaders to Meet At Economic Conference

Domei

PEKING, January 23.—With the object of further promoting material exchange among the various regions on the Asiatic continent, a materials exchange promotion conference will be held for two days beginning January 25 by Japanese officials, in Manchoukuo, China, Mengchiang and representatives of the Manchoukuo and Mengchiang Governments at the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here.

The agenda of the conference is expected to include a comprehensive study of materials exchange planning in the 1943 fiscal year and other matters of importance.

The conference will be attended by Minoru Aoki, Director of the Finance Bureau of the Department of Economics of the Manchoukuo Government; Tamio Iwasaki, Minister-at-large at Kalgan; Tateki Horiuchi, Minister-at-large in Shanghai; Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Minister-at-large in Peking, Kakeita Okazaki, counselor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry; Juichi Tsushima, Governor of the North China Development Company and other prominent officials.

Record-Breaker

Takamasa Hirokawa of Chosen who broke two Japanese records at the 13th Meiji Shrine Winter Sports Meet held at Lake Haruna in Gumma Prefecture.

PHILIPPINES HOLDING GALA SPORTS EVENTS

First Anniversary of Rebirth Is Marked

Domei

MANILA, January 24.—Commemorating the first anniversary of the birth of the Executive Commission of the Philippines under Chairman Jorge Vargas, gala sports programs including boxing, baseball, and golf are being held at the various local athletic grounds and arenas.

At the Rizal Coliseum last night, "Star" Misamis, by eking out a close 10-round decision over "Speed" Navarro, was crowned the first lightweight boxing champion of the New Philippines before a capacity crowd. For his hard-fought victory the winner was awarded a championship belt.

On the same card, former amateur lightweight champion Jose Padillar Jr. made an auspicious professional debut by knocking out his opponent Rush Miling in the first round.

On the last day today of 1943 Philippines Open Golf Tournament which started last Friday, 80 Filipino and Japanese golfers will compete for honors. Larry Montes, topnotch Filipino golfer still maintains his lead, with a two-day score of 149. Closely following him is Pedro Garcia with a 151.

Also scheduled for today is a goodwill baseball game between a pick-up team from the Japanese Forces here and a selected nine from the Philippines Executive Commission which will be played this morning at the Rizal Stadium.

Keio Defeats Waseda

Keio defeated Waseda in their fifth long-distance relay held Sunday at the Meiji Shrine stadium. The Keio team was clocked in at 5 hours 17 minutes and 22 seconds. Waseda finished the course in 5 hours 30 minutes and 56 seconds.

The two teams will meet again today over the same course.

Keio: Terada, Karino, Takashima, Ochie, Date, Hirohashi, Oka and Soda.

Waseda: Kaneo, Ohnishi, Mochizuki, Endo, Eno, Wada, Karina and Okazaki.

Futabayama Wins Again

Futabayama, famed "yokozuna" was crowned the individual champion of the spring sumo tournament, which was brought to a close Sunday at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku, Tokyo. Futabayama finished the 15-day tournament with a clean slate of 15 victories. This was his 11th consecutive title.

The team championship went to the West camp, captained by Futabayama, who out-pointed the East team, captained by Akinoumi, 165 to 162.

Ration System for Morocco

TANGIER.—All household goods hitherto sold on the market in French Morocco without restrictions have now been rationed, according to reports from Rabat. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the population to purchase jugs and saucepans as these were imported from Germany in the past.

CHILE COERCED BY AMERICANS

Nation Termed Vital In Supply Link To Africa, Australia

The decision of Chile to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers is ascribable to American coercion, declared Tatsuki Sakamoto former Japanese Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Peru, when interviewed at the New Osaka Hotel yesterday, reports the Mainichi according to Domei.

Mr. Sakamoto returned to Japan on the first repatriation ship in June last year and has just completed a tour of North China.

In reviewing the situation in the Latin American countries, Mr. Sakamoto said, there is no reason whatsoever, politically or economically for Chile to be involved in the current World War.

However, since she is indispensable to the United States as one of the interim points of communication with Australia and North Africa, the American officials dragged Chile into their camp by means of force.

The Americans, he pointed out, think nothing of bribing Government officials or letting loose a gang of fifth columnists in maneuvering a coup.

The masses in Chile and Peru are very sympathetic toward Japan and they harbor an inward antipathy against dollar diplomacy but unfortunately, the countries are weak militarily and are therefore unable to resist the American coercion, Mr. Sakamoto said.

U.S. AND BRITAIN PUTTING PRESSURE ON ARGENTINA

Trying to Force It To Discard Neutrality

With Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, Argentina is now left as the only remaining neutral nation in Central and South America and America and Britain are expected to pour intensified pressure to dislodge that nation from its determined neutral stand.

Backing up this view, the Daily Sketch on Saturday declared as follows, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated January 23 to Domei:

"Accompanying Chile's severance of relations with the Axis Powers, the American and British Governments will take a further stern attitude toward Argentina. America and Britain will take steps to force Argentina to recognize that if it does not change its foreign policy and continues to hold on to its neutral stand, the anti-Axis nations will be forced to regard Argentina as an 'unfriendly nation.'"

Military Meet Due in Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

review the situation resulting from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It was noted, however, that the forthcoming conference will be far greater in scope and importance than the previous one, in that the meeting is to be participated in by all commanders of National Army units in North, Central and South China.

Unified Control Set

Following the recent drastic reorganization of local administrations, the National Government of China has decided to assume a unified control over local Pao-An-Fui or Peace Preservation Corps, which hitherto had been under the respective jurisdiction of provincial or prefectural administrations, it was learned here today.

Under the new government decree, promulgated under date of January 23, it was disclosed, the command of respective peace preservation corps will be assumed by the provincial governor or mayor in the district.

The military phase of the Pao An-Fui's activities will be directed by the Military Council of the National Govrnment while its cooperation with the local police force will be regulated by the Home Ministry.

All members of pacification corps, under the new decree, are to be recruited from among volunteers of the respective hsiens or prefectures. These recruits will be eighteen to thirty years of age.

The new decree provides that the pacification corps shall cooperate with the local garrison or police force. All expenditures of the Pao-An-Fui are to be provided for by the local prefectural or municipal government, with the official approval of the Military Council.

The Pao-An-Fui to be reorganized immediately under the new decree, it was learned, will be those attached to the Special Municipal Government of Shanghai and the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, while all pacification corps in Kwangtung Province and the Wu-han district will be reorganized accordingly in the near future.

NEWS SHORTS

'Victory Cherry' Blossoms

From Atami, where plum blossoms are already fragrantly scenting the air, come tidings of the blossoming of the "Victory Cherry," 20 days earlier than usual. The cold winds of midwinter are things unknown to these dainty harbingers of spring, delighting the eyes of the hot spa guests with the joy of the unexpected sight, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Sealing Season Open

The sealing season has now opened with the seals making their way southward from the frozen north. From off the coast of Boso to Hokkaido, the sealing boats are all set for their prey. Three licensed sealing boats of Chiba Prefecture, with their base at Choshi, came across a large school of dolphins and caught 41 of them as blood offering prior to their departure on the seal hunt.

Laver Outlook Good

The production of laver in the Funabashi and Urayasu districts has been better than usual due to favorable weather, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. The daily production at Funabashi is 150,000 pieces and at Urayasu 500,000 pieces. Shipments are being made to Tokyo through the hands of the control association. The producers are planning to send some of the best of the midwinter production to the soldiers on the front.

Anti-Fire Move

To guard against fire from November to February, the pupils of Kaneoka-mura, Nishi-Kumado and Nishi-Sawado National Schools in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, have organized the Boys Fire Guards, according to the Asahi. Every night the youthful firemen make the round their beats. To date, there has been no fire in their district.

Vacation Utilized

At the Asakura National School in Yokote, Akita Prefecture, the pupils are making rope during the winter vacation. The fourth year pupils will twine 20 rolls of rope, fifth and sixth year students, 25 coils each and the higher elementary grades 30 rolls, the Asahi reports.

Boost Tobacco Output

The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau's office in Ota, Ibaragi Prefecture, has come to the conclusion that women should help increase the production of tobacco. Plans are being made to organize "Women's Service to the Country Through Increased Tobacco Production." The feminine labor corps will be divided into 14 groups.

Churchill Seen Visiting America

(Continued from Page 1)

reported conference is not only for the solution of the North African question but for discussing also the problem of cooperation among Britain, the United States and Chungking.

Attlee Substitutes

As British Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee reported on the war situation in place of the absent Prime Minister Winston Churchill when Parliament reopened after the Christmas holidays, informed circles are of the opinion that Churchill is at present in Washington, a Stockholm report dated January 23 to Domei discloses.

Reports reaching Stockholm constantly declare that an important conference is going on in Washington between America and Britain and because of such reports, diplomatic quarters in Stockholm believe that Churchill is in Washington.

The reported conference, it is believed, is centered around the problem of the North African puppet regime and the establishment of a Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin - Chiang Committee.

Unity With Nippon Urged

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 20.—In a broadcast speech made recently under the caption "New Citizens' Movement and Economic Rehabilitation," Mei Szu-ping, Minister of Industry, urged the Chinese masses to share joys and hardships with Japan in order to fulfil China's part in the War of Greater East Asia.

Gen. Gort Hit in Raid

By Arrangement with the Asahi Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, January 23.—General John Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Malta, was wounded in a recent Italian air raid, and has been sent to a hospital at London, it is reported from Lisbon.

BARTER PLAN SET IN SOUTH

Philippines to Send Copra, Sugar in Trade For Shanghai Goods

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—With negotiations smoothly progressing, barter trading in copra and sugar of the Philippines for tobacco, textiles and paper products of Shanghai will shortly be initiated, it was indicated by the military administration authorities here today.

They also reported that prospects of trading on a similar basis with Taiwan, Hongkong and Canton in the near future are also good.

According to the Japanese Military Administration authorities at whose suggestions the negotiations for the initiation of trading between Manila and points in Central and South China and Taiwan are being undertaken by the responsible parties, only a limited number of importers and exporters of designated qualifications will be permitted to have the privilege of sharing in the trade when finally initiated.

They will, moreover, be made to function not as individual trading houses but as a part of the whole or in other words, they will be organized into a trading organ with the fixed responsibility of carrying out trading plans as drafted by the Government and other collaborating bodies both in and out of the Philippines.

It was indicated by the authorities that items of trade will also at the outset be limited to only special products or surplus production at one end and of urgent need at the other, but in due course the variety will be increased in number in accordance with the practicability of having them effectively transported.

Diet Members Busy on Bills

(Continued From Page 1)

mittees on Home, Education, Agriculture and Forestry, and Welfare examining Government bills concerning affairs under their jurisdiction. Today, the Cabinet and Finance Committees of the Lower House met to study important bills. The committees on Communications, Railways, Commerce and Industry, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs will meet Tuesday.

Thus, by January 28, when the session is to reopened, all important Government bills will be thoroughly studied by both Houses of the Diet.

The House of Peers will be reopened at 10 a.m. Thursday, January 28, and Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani will deliver their respective addresses. Vice-Adimral Takuo Godo will be the first interpellator of the Upper House.

In the afternoon, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister will address the House of Representatives and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki will question the Government on important policies.

Both Houses will cooperate with the Government in speedily examining and approving bills submitted by the Government.

Tashiro Reaches Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, January 24.—Shigenori Tashiro, newly-appointed Japanese Minister, arrived here today by plane to assume his duties as director of the local branch office of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China.

Upon arrival, he was greeted at the airfield by many Japanese officials and civilians, including Shigeru Kuriyama, secretary-general of the Ambassadorial Office.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

political power with heated will power rather than with that degree of will power which is to be characterized as being merely "conscious." Of late, in the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases plan it has been decided that the Prime Minister be invested with the powers of giving directions to the Cabinet Ministers who are the administrative heads of Government departments with regard to increased production of iron, coal, ships and airplanes. This must be said to indicate the present required stage of administration necessary for prosecution of decisive warfare.

However, all this so far has been restricted to the increased production of specified materials and has not covered the whole of State affairs. It is the desire of the entire nation that the management of all affairs of the State in the future be conducted more efficiently by the character and ability of the Prime Minister who heads the Government.

It is a correct and constructive view to regard the power concentration movement as betokening a sort of rectifying function making possible the unification of the administration of all Government departments. In a word, the aim should be that the Cabinet should work with the object of making all the Ministries fully display the efficiency in their respective spheres on the basis of unified system of responsibility.

As often advocated hitherto, the political power question in wartime, means the expansion of the spirit and power of the Cabinet and Prime Minister in regards the matter of responsibility of assisting the Throne. Accordingly, extension of the authority of the Prime Minister is the first step and the first measure toward the attainment of that goal.

Chiangsters Find Plan To Up U.S. Fliers' Morale

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, January 24.—In a frantic attempt to bolster the declining morale of American airmen in China, Chungkingites have conceived a new device called "embroidery tactics," it is reported from Chungking.

By this new plan sweaters on which are embroidered patterns of tigers without fangs, are presented to the Yankee fliers by prominent society ladies in Chiang's capital.

Then every time a "gallant" American airman shoots down one Japanese warplane, a fang is added to the tiger embroidered on his sweater as a token of his achievement.

This mark will speak eloquently for itself, for the pilots whose sweaters have fanged tigers on them will be lauded by the citizens and welcomed at bars, theaters and all other amusement quarters free of charge.

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Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 382, 3[illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Britain Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—A formation of German bombing planes launched an attack against British homeland on the night of January 22, and successfully bombed military facilities in the various cities along the southwestern coast and the railways. All planes returned safely to the base.

Future Aim to Bomb Japan

Mainichi

CANTON, January 23.—In an address given at the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce on Friday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, declared that the future objective of the United States Air Force is the bombing of Japan Proper.

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JUST OUT!

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

CONTENTS

India Under Britain
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Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

No. 15,742 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

THAILAND WELCOMES SECOND YEAR OF WAR WITH STOUT RESOLVE

Today Marks 1st Anniversary of Thai's Participation in Pacific Conflict

VICTORY IN SIGHT

Charge d'Affaires Tawethikun Hails Achievements of Japanese Forces

Hailing the ever rising spirit of comradeship and cooperation between Japan and Thailand, T. Tawethikun, Charge d'Affaires of the Thai Embassy, declared that the way to final victory has been paved by Japan and Thailand in the course of one year since the latter declared war on the United States and Britain on January 25, 1942.

"Our spontaneous participation in the scared war was motivated by a resolute determination to eradicate the evils of the Anglo-American influence in this part of the world," the Charge d'Affaires said in a stirring statement issued for publication today on the first anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war. He added that the unity of the Asiatic races is the key to the salvation of Asia.

The statement follows:

"A year ago today my country, Thailand, declared war on Great Britain and the United States. As a matter of fact, our declaration of war at that time was merely a formality because on the very day of Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain we actually sided with our gallant Ally by according her valiant troops passage through our country in order to facilitate them in dealing an annihilative blow at the enemy.

"Thirteen days later, that is on December 21, the Pact of Alliance was concluded between our two countries. The fact that the signing of this Pact was performed before our most sacred Emerald Buddha is most significant, for it is unprecedented in the history of Thailand to give such solemnity to any Treaty concluded with foreign powers. We shall honor our word and respect the Pact literally, spiritually and honestly. Since the conclusion of that historic Pact much Japanese and Thai blood has been spilled on the battle fronts for the common cause!

"We formally declared war on Great Britain and the United States on January 25 last year. Our spontaneous participation in this sacred war was motivated by a resolute determination to eradicate the evils of Anglo-American influences in this part of the world, thereby liberating the Asiatic races from the shackles of these Imperialistic Powers. Also we firmly believe that unity of the Asiatic races is the key to the salvation of Asia. It is indeed a matter of sincere congratulation that the National Government of China, realizing the utmost importance of the unity of the Asiatic races, has formally declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

Looking back at one year's results of war we cannot help admiring the marvelous achievements as already known of the Imperial Forces on land, on the sea and in the air. Thailand, under the able leadership of His Excellency Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram has also scored remarkable success by occupying strategic and advantageous positions in the Northern Thai-Burma Frontier, thus liberating thousands of our brethren from the British yoke. The spirit of comradeship in arms and the cooperation of our two countries during one year of war are exemplary. That spirit, I am certain, will pave the way to our final victory and to a better world where each country will have its proper place under the sun."

Anti-Axis Worried

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The American and British governments as well as the organs representative of public opinion had recently been stressing the alarming menace of warfare aiming at the destruction of trade. According to a Reuter report, it has been ascertained that the monthly loss of anti-Axis merchant ships averaged 1,000,000 tons. Deep furrows of anxiety are increasing in the anti-Axis camp.

Gripping Tale of Fearless Push Through Jungles at Night Told

Fireflies Keep Company of Nippon Soldiers Moving Quietly Ahead to Destroy Enemy Somewhere in Southern Regions

From the memoirs of a young Yomiuri-Hochi war correspondent comes the gripping tale of mute advance through the nocturnal jungles of the South; of grim, unceasing vigil through days of patient hiding; of Boeing B-17's whose incessant drone betrays the diabolic persistence of ruthless, aerial threat. . .

"We must have been recognized in our landings, for Boeing B-17 planes have been roaring incessantly overhead for the last few minutes. They are evidently searching for us. It is difficult to see them, for we are sprawled flat upon our stomachs, face to the ground. We are draped in an uncomfortable disguise of palm and banana leaves to camouflage us from their predatory eyes. It must be difficult for those in the planes to mark out our motley assortment of khakis and greens from the verdure and the foliage of the jungle. . .

"We have lain here, tense, waiting, for some time. We dare not attempt an advance, for the planes have been patroling this vicinity at the interval of every ten or fifteen minutes. We are becoming stiff, cramped. Our backs are beginning to ache. Lying becomes increasingly difficult.

"The enemy airfield is evidently not very far off, for the planes keep returning with irritating regularity. It is becoming more and more apparent that we shall be unable to attempt any advance movement during the daytime. The situation gives promise of discomforts and trials, of hiding like hunted animals in the protective shadows of the jungle during the searching, denuding light of day, of wary, noiseless creeping through the Cimmerian gloom of deep, jungle nights. . .

Slow Advance

"We have been advancing steadily, but it is slow, painstaking work; it requires grim perseverance and patience, and we are restless. . . .

"It is time for dinner, and those designated the camp's 'chefs de cuisine' have been busily engaged in preparation. Several have gone to wash the rice. They are crawling down the nearby slope, still draped in banana leaves, which rustle softly now and then against the breeze. They resemble some grotesque, jumping balls of grass, moving from one place to another. . .

"The men have returned with the rice, and they are filthy. They

(Continued on Page 2)

PHILIPPINES' FUTURE LINKED WITH E. ASIA

Japanese Military Authorities Extend Best Treatment To Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—That the prosperity of the Philippines is inseparably connected with the destiny of the rest of Greater East Asia was stressed by the official spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in a statement issued last night on the eve of the first anniversary of the founding of the Executive Commission.

One significant feature of the present war is that orderly programs of economic and political reconstruction have been steadily progressing, paralleling military operations throughout the vast areas of the Southern Regions, he pointed out.

A new order based on new Asiatic ideals is being introduced in place of Anglo-American civilization in close cooperation with the Axis Powers in Europe, the spokesman added.

The true intentions and generous considerations on the part of the Japanese military authorities toward the Filipinos in recognizing the complete freedom of religion and in respecting the existing native customs and traditions by founding the Executive Commission consisting of Filipino officials alone should be fully appreciated by all Filipinos, the spokesman said, asking renewed efforts of cooperation with their own executive officials.

PLANS DONATION TO NAVY

Industrialist in Chosen to Give Proceeds From Copper Mines

Domei

KEIJO, January 23.—Three rich copper mines in North Keisho Province, Chosen, will be sold by their owner, Sakitaro Fumiaki, one of the leading industrialists in Chosen to the Chosen Mining Development Company and the entire amount of the sale will be donated to the Imperial Navy, it has been disclosed today.

Mr. Fumiaki has been known for many years for his patriotic activities and he has been one of the first in Chosen to donate airplanes to the Imperial Air Forces.

British Planes Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The British air forces attempted an attack on the German occupied territories in western Europe, but were severely repulsed by the German air units, the British side losing 16 planes. Furthermore, eight more British planes were brought down in an aerial combat with the German fighter planes over the Schelde Delta.

FOES STILL ARGUING OVER ALGERIA RULER

Appointment of Peyrouton Intensifies Enmity Between U.S. and Britain

The muddled diplomatic situations in North Africa remain unchanged and to make matters worse, the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as the Governor-General of Algeria, has further intensified the enmity between the United States and Britain, according to a special dispatch from Stockholm to the Mainichi on January 21.

The former French Minister of Home Affairs, Peyrouton, betrayed the Vichy Government and has been appointed to his new office. The De Gaullists, disgruntled over Peyrouton's assumption of the post, denounced at a committee meeting on January 20 that it is impossible for them to cooperate with Peyrouton after reflecting upon his past deeds.

As an example of the oppositions made by the British papers regarding Peyrouton's installation to the post, the Daily Herald is reported to have commented that it is extremely doubtful as to whether the appointment of Peyrouton was made by General Henri Giraud, Commander of the French Rebel Forces in North Africa, or by the United States Government.

In the latter connection, the New York Post has made inquiries to the State Department for explanations of Peyrouton's appointment as the

(Continued on Page 2)

REDOUBLED EFFORT TO OUST CHUNGKING PROMISED BY HATA

Wang's Troops Constantly Undergoing Military Training, Says General

NANKING CHIEF PRAISED

Burden of Japanese Soldiers Relieved by China's Entry Into War

Domei

NANKING, January 23.—Japanese troops in China, effecting closer cooperation with the troops of the National Government of China, will redouble their efforts to destroy the Chungking army and the Chungking regime, was the declaration made by General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in his first press interview here this afternoon since the participation of the National Government of China in the current war against the United States and Britain.

Referring to the declaration of war by the National Government of China against the United States and Britain, General Hata voiced congratulations that the leaders of the Chinese National Government, with grim determination, are steadily building their war structure to fight out the present conflict, hand in hand with Japan.

General Hata then referred to the condition of the Chinese troops under the National Government and asserted that the troops under the command of President Wang Chingwei, in his capacity as Chairman of the Military Affairs Council are under constant training. He added that their military equipment has been improved remarkably.

Thus, with the strengthening of military power on the part of the Chinese National Government, the burden of Japanese troops in China will be greatly lessened and consequently the Japanese Forces will be given greater chances to deal a death blow to the Chungking Army, General Hata concluded.

Meanwhile, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon that General Hata, on January 19, met in Shanghai Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China, and conferred on matters concerning current affairs. General Hata returned to Nanking on January 21.

Chittagong Bombed

Units of the Japanese Air Arm raided the southeastern part of Bengal Province on Friday night and at 2 a.m. Saturday morning again bombed Chittagong, according to a New Delhi broadcast heard in Lisbon on Saturday, Domei reports.

A further report from Lisbon reveals that the headquarters of the British Indian army announced on Saturday that Japanese bombers again bombed Chittagong at noon Saturday.

N. CHINA DEVELOPS STRONG STRUCTURE TO PROSECUTE WAR

Strengthening of Political Commission Pushed by Authorities on Spot

HSINMINHUI ACTIVE

New Citizens' Movement Sweeps Through Country, Bringing Peace and Order

Mainichi

PEKING, January 23—North China, since China's declaration of war upon America and Britain, has been functioning as a powerful pillar in the movement to bring peace throughout China, and since Japan's return of concessions and abolition of extraterritoriality, has been cooperating concretely in political, economic and cultural matters.

North China has now firmly established a war structure. This structure has come about from a serious and harmonious desire of Japan, Manchoukuo and North China to strengthen the National Government and to bring peace throughout China. In spite of this historic development of North China and its special character in operations against Communists, making the political situation, economy and culture of North China an important essential to the creation of a peaceful China, the relationship between North and Central China was not what it should be. Thus a completely mobilized Chinese structure will be brought about by powerful planning and mobilization of North and Central China's politics, economy and culture.

The completion of North China's structure is thus of great importance. It will be a great contribution to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. North China's responsibilities, therefore, are of utmost importance in the completion of China's structure.

Political Commission

Even though the National Government's administrative organs have become centralized, to regard that to mean that the political character of North China has changed fundamentally and that it has assumed a Central Chinese character is too hasty a conclusion.

There are two separate concrete policies of promoting a further development of the North China Political Commission. One is to keep always in mind the North Chinese foundations upon which the Commission stands and to change gradually and independently North China's political character toward the goal of completing China's war structure, thus to complete a structure of complete mobilization. The other is to cause the Commission to reflect directly the National Government's war drive and to push this forward to the administrative organs at the outer fringes of North China.

Even if the policy for gradual progress is to be taken, North China in its independent character fully understands the objectives of the National Government's entry into the war and it can be expected with

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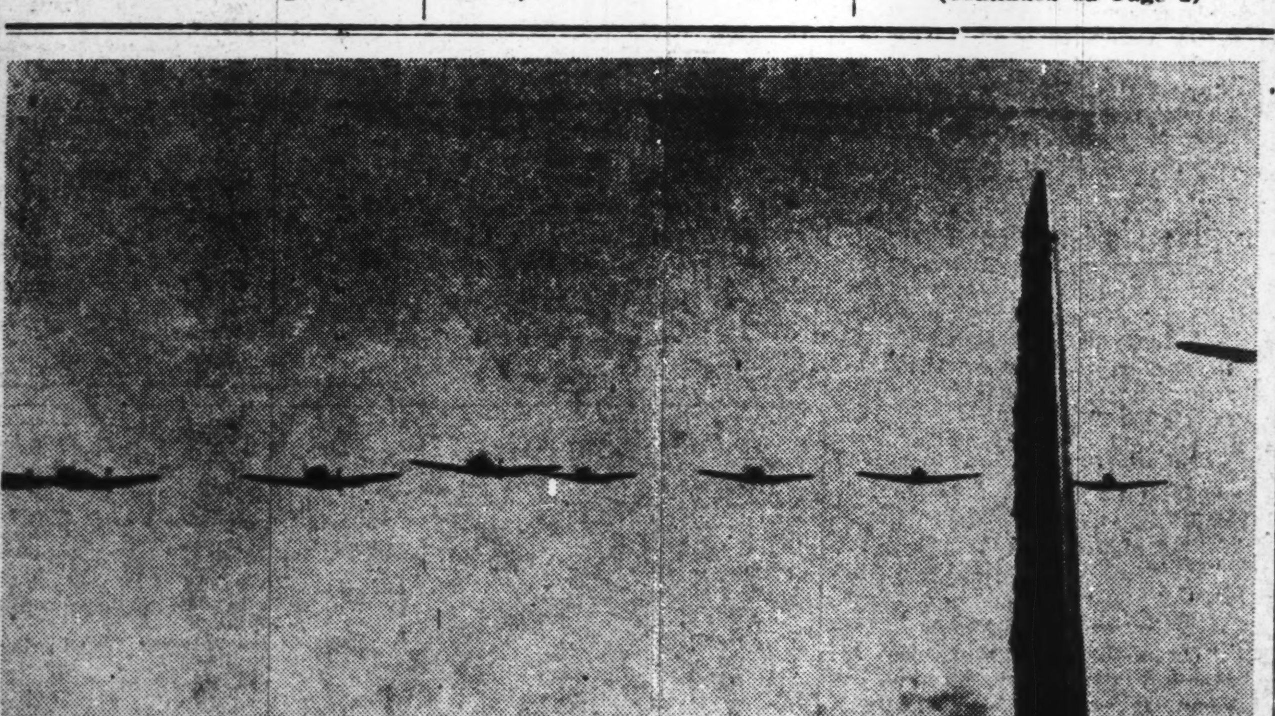

JAPANESE WARPLANES ON A MISSION OF DESTRUCTION

Through fleecy clouds in the southern Pacific, these graceful aircraft of the Imperial Navy are speeding to their destination. They have but one job—to wipe out the enemy forces obstructing the rapid formation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(Passed by Navy Ministry).

Ex-Chungking Commander Arrives In Peking to Join Peace Movement

General Wu Hua-Wen, in Interview With Press, Resolves to Build New China—Raps Communism as Menace to Mankind

Domei

PEKING, January 23.—General Wu Hua-wen, who recently deserted the Chungking army and joined the peace movement, arrived here today and in a press-interview outlined the course he had taken and emphasized his determination to build a new China. Following his surrender he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in the Shantung region.

"How many years have elapsed since you were in Peking, and how does this peaceful city look to you?" General Wu was asked.

"Fifteen years have elapsed since I graduated from the Peking Military Academy, and I am deeply moved," he declared.

"Of course, we (reporters) realize that your motive for joining the Nanking Government was due to the latter's entering the war, but what would you have done if Nanking did not join the war?"

In reply General Yu declared "If China had not entered the war, I probably would not have joined the peace movement."

"What do you think about the Chinese Communist army?" General Wu was asked.

"We fought against the Communist army almost every day for three years. They are not merely an enemy of China, but the fact that they are enemy of mankind, they must be exterminated. Their conduct is devoid totally of righteousness, but however, they are adept in the art of gaining the sentiment of the masses. We have not succeeded in winning them over to our side, but hereafter we are going to prevent communistic influence in the people by instilling in them the uselessness of following their principles."

"Do you intend to call on the Nanking Government?

"I have not thought about that as yet, the General declared. "Instead, I think the primary issue is to construct a new China by collaborating in the War of Greater East Asia. I have escaped from the Chungking camp despite misunderstanding and contempt heaped upon me, but I don't think that I have made a mistake by following such a course and henceforth I shall do my bit with strong determination to carry out the mission imposed on me."

U.S. ISOLATIONISTS GAINING IN STRENGTH

Bankhead and Wheeler Oppose Sending American Troops Overseas

With the rise of the anti-Roosevelt faction in the 78th Congress, indications point to a revival in Isolationist strength and activity, A Domei report from Lisbon reveals.

In a speech made in the Senate violently opposing the sending of American troops overseas, John Bankhead, Democratic Senator from Alabama, is reported to have declared, "A drastic limitation should be placed on the number of American troops. The United States should devote all its power toward the production of foodstuffs and weapons and it should merely supply these to the anti-Axis nations. Actual fighting should be left to the troops already at the front, to those of Britain, the Soviet Union and India."

As a representative isolationist argument, this declaration caused an agitation in Washington political circles.

Democratic Senator, Burton Wheeler, outstanding Isolationist leader who fought the Roosevelt regime's meddling policies before the war, supported Bankhead's assertion and declared that America should move toward the realization of the idea advocated by Bankhead.

GENERAL WU CALLS ON JAPANESE COMMANDER

Former Chungking Officer Is Chief of Salvation Army In Shantung

Domei

PEKING, January 23.—General Wu Hua-wen, new Commander-in-Chief of the Peace and National Salvation Army in Shantung area, who joined the National Government upon the latter's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, paid a courtesy call on General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, at 4 p.m.

General Wu arrived here at 12:30 p.m. by train, accompanied by Vice Commander-in-Chief Ning Chun-lin and Chief Kuo Wei-tien of the General Staff of the Peace and National Salvation Army.

After a press interview at 5 p.m. at the Peking Hotel, they attended the dinner party given by the Japanese military authorities here at Hsinteshe Hall.

Opium Smoking Banned

Domei

HONGKONG, January 23.—The Government-General of Hongkong today issued a decree prohibiting opium smoking.

CHIANG PERPLEXED BY NANKINGS'S MOVE

War Declaration by Wang's Government Is Big Blow To Chungking

Repeated psychological blows suffered by Chungking since the declaration of war by the Nanking Government against the United States and Britain have Chungking befuddled, stated the Asahi yesterday in an editorial entitled "Consternation in Chungking," stated Domei.

The belated conclusion by Chungking with the United States and Britain of a treaty for the abrogation of extraterritoriality rights and the retrocession of concessions in China and the hurried steps taken by Chungking to propagandize this move show how painful the earlier conclusion of a similar treaty between Japan and the Nanking Government must have been, pointed out the editorial.

"These belated actions however, have only given the Chinese people an opportunity to learn who their true friends are, the paper declared.

"The abrogation of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions by Japan constituted a decisive psychological victory of Japan for they clearly show Japan's aims following the materialization of its ultimate objective and the realization of ultimate victory.

"The three-day festival which Chungking is reported to be planning to hold from February 5, New Year's Day according to the old Chinese calendar, to celebrate the recovery of its "national rights" will but furnish another opportunity to the people to compare the hollowness of the Anglo-Saxon promises with the sincerity and magnanimity of the Japanese promises.

"Another recent development showing the muddled condition of Chungking is the fact that it has now shifted its propaganda policy in China from one attacking the Nanking leaders to one trying to gain the favor of the people in the peace restored regions under the administration on Nanking."

The Asahi stated that this is sufficient to show the consternation Chungking leaders are viewing the spreading of the wish for the deliverance of Asia from Anglo-Saxon rule among the Chinese people, following the war declaration by the Nanking Government.

"The war declaration by the National Government of China possesses a significance the greatness of which cannot be easily fathomed," the paper added.

Merauke Raided

The Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that Japanese bombers raided Merauke in the former Dutch New Guinea and Port Darwin in Australia once more on January 23 and dropped many bombs, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

RED ARMY THRUSTS ON EASTERN FRONT THWARTED BY REICH

Soviet Forces Attempting to Continue Push to Upper Reaches of Kuban River

TANKS RUN AMUCK

Germans Hold Stalin's Men at Point 45 Kilometers From Voroshilovgrad

Domei

ROME, January 23.—The Italian High Command has announced that the Italian Navy in the period of 30 months—since the commencement of the War in June 1940 until December 1942, sank 322 anti-Axis warships and merchant ships. The ships sunk are:

Battleships	4
Cruisers	13
Torpedo Boats	32
Submarines	80
Miscellaneous	3
Total	132
Merchant vessels and tankers	190
Grand total	332
Total Tonnage	1,300,000 tons

Soviets Hurled Back

German Forces on the frozen Eastern front continue to hold their positions and repulse every Soviet effort to pry them out of their positions, according to a January 23 Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

In the northern Caucasus Red forces, enticed by strategic German moves, moved westward from Voroshilovsk to Armavir on Saturday. The apparent Red intention is to continue on to the upper reaches of the Kuban River. Numerous creeks and rivers overrun that area, however, and with this condition eating up Red time, the Soviet forces are being harried severely by surprise-raiding mobile German units.

The Red army has been desperately but futilely attempting to cross the Don River at the point where the Don and the Donetz meet. During the last 48 hours and Red forces have made a continuous string of heavy attempts at crossing but each assault has been thrown back by the Germans with appalling Soviet losses.

To the south of Voronezh the German Forces are holding back the Soviet forces solidly at a point 45 kilometers north of Voroshilovgrad. A large scale tank battle raged there on Saturday morning. Reports from Moscow claiming that the Red forces have succeeded in penetrating into Kursk province have not been confirmed.

Tripoli Abandoned

Blasting away British efforts to prevent them from leaving Tripoli, Axis units on Saturday under powerful protection from the air succeeded in abandoning that Libyan port, according to a January 23 Domei report from Lisbon.

Reports also reveal that the main strength of Rommel's Forces had already moved westward before Tripoli was actually abandoned on Saturday. Enemy air units carried out a continuous series of air raids on western Tripolitania in an attempt to set back Axis operations. The enemy raid on the port of Zuala, 60 miles west of Tripoli was especially of a considerable scale, with part of the British navy at the same time bombarding the port from sea. These enemy attempts were powered out of the way and Tripoli was abandoned, according to plan.

Further reports disclose that a part of the Rommel Forces has already landed in southern Tunisia and that only a short time will elaps before the Forces of Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim will join each other.

2 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, January 23.—According to the announcement made by the Italian High Command today the Italian air forces engaged in a conflict with four enemy planes in Sicily on January 21, downing one plane and inflicting damages on the other three. Also, Italian planes flying over the central Mediterranean area encountered an enemy aerial formation near Cape Bon on the northeastern section of Tunisia and brought down one plane.

GRIPPING ACCOUNT OF PUSH REVEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

are completely soaked in perspiration, their shirts and uniforms coated with filth and dirt. No one pays the slightest attention, for everyone is besmeared in grime and sweat.

"The rice has been put on to boil for some time now. We suddenly realize how hungry we are. We watch the cooks. Those looking after the fire are constantly wiping their sweat-covered faces against their soiled shirtsleeves. It is a mean task, for the slightest carelessness, the slightest sign of smoke or fire, would betray our position to the enemy. We sympathize with their caution, but we wish the rice would hurry and boil.

"Suddenly, without warning, the men douse the fire out, smothering the gray, telltale smoke. We listen intently, and from the distance, like the annoying buzz of angry mosquitoes, we hear the steady drone of enemy planes. Some one near me mutters, provoked, 'Half cooked rice again!' The situation is becoming monotonous. . . .

"It is evening, and the jungle is afire with the burning scarlet of leaves set aflame by the sinking sun. The world is bathed in scarlet glory. . . . The scout has just returned, and he brings the information that the enemy base is guarded by several batteries, each with its own sentry. He warns us to beware of microphones set up but a few meters from the sentry line. It looks as if we are in for large-scale advance operations tonight.

March in Night

"The order has come for nocturnal march. There is tension and unrest in the air, as we wait for the final command. . . .

"The jungle is enveloped in thick, intangible blackness. It is uncomfortably still. Occasionally, the weird flapping sound of bats and grotesque, nocturnal birds breaks the silence of the night. We stare intently into the oppressive darkness, but can discern nothing. . .

"The advance has started. We are lined in single file, our left hand resting on the shoulder of our comrades before us. We grasp the shoulder firmly, for to lose our grip is to lose our way in the inky blackness. We are carrying our guns muzzles downward for fear that they may strike those in front of us. . . .

"We have been moving steadily for God knows how long. Time and direction have lost their meaning and importance. We are simply groping our way through void, endless space. Now and then, the sharp sting of vines and bushes, as they slash against our bodies, startles us in our silent march. Sharp scissor-like vines seem to slash out viciously, ripping our caps and uniforms. We can feel their ruthless sting against our arms and legs, and we know that more than once they have drawn blood.

"There is slight consternation down the line, and we learn that someone has lost his hold, slipping into the valley. We wait, as he comes groping his way through the heavy darkness. No one utters a sound, for there is ever the danger of hidden microphones, and the stillness becomes deeper and more intangible. . . . .

Guided by Fireflies

"Someone has been whispering intently for the last few minutes. We listen, and distinguish the words, 'Fireflies, fireflies!' We glance curiously around and in the nearby bushes we notice small, pin-point flickerings of light. Those about me quietly seize one or two in their hands. The phosphorescent glow of the little insects seems immeasurably stronger in their hands than in the tangle of the bushes. The men are bathed in a weird, ghostly luminescence, whose undulating glow casts eerie shadows across their faces and their shoulders. . . .

"We continue our march. The fireflies are keeping us company. Perhaps we may some day become known as the 'firefly squadron' . . . it is an interesting thought. . . .

"We are evidently nearing our objective. An undercurrent of keen excitement and tension has become noticeable. It is like the invisible, vibrant shock of electricity. There is an eager, electrifying elation permeating the lines. Somehow, we are all keenly anticipative of action.

"We are quietly awaiting orders."

Foes Still Arguing Over Algeria Ruler

(Continued From Page 1)

Governor-General of Algeria, in their edition dated January 22.

The paper branded Peyrouton as a "Radical Fascist" and alleged that since his assumption of office, the situations in North Africa have turned for the worse as compared with the conditions that existed in the interval when the Darlan Government was established, it is reported according to a Lisbon report to the Mainichi dated January 22 in reporting a United Press dispatch from Washington.

ON THE DREAMY ISLAND OF BALI

Under dreamy skies where the stars weave romantic patterns across the firmament; the island of Bali lulls today, as peaceful as the summer sea.

The people of this diamond shaped island are extremely friendly to the Japanese and heedless of the roaring planes and bursting cannon shells on other frontiers. Here there is southern calm, with rarely a boisterous breaker to wake the people from their perennial tranquillity.

Eichi Kosaka, member of the Navy Press Corps, who visited this speck of land off Java, writes a pictorial account of the people, their customs and music under oil lamps hung from sleepy branches of tropical trees, in a recent issue of the Taiyo magazine.

In magic Bali, rice is plentiful. It is an agricultural island. Little wonder that Bali, which is no larger than Ehime Prefecture, can sustain a population of 1,170,000. In the above picture, Balinese farmerettes in straw hats are seen working in the fields which promise them an excellent harvest.

These terraced lands form one of the most picturesque scenes on the island of Bali. The soil is fertile and tropical fruits abundant. In this island where Nature is a hand-maid of humanity, men need do very little work to satisfy their daily wants.

"Speeding across alternating stripes of sunlight and shade, our horse-drawn carriage made its way through a palm-lined street toward the wharf at Banjoewangi. The morning air was invigorating, and the clatter of the horse shoes mingled with the jingle of the harness bells to form a quaint duet.

"After a delight ride of some 40 minutes, we arrived at the Banjoewangi ferry station, where a Dutchman and four Indonesians broadly grinned us a welcome. On the edge of the dark blue water that filled the bay, small white-capped waves were breaking on the blackish sand.

"Beyond us lay our destination, the romantic island of Bali. It seemed within hailing distance, but the crossing took nearly an hour.

"A swift current was running through the Bali Strait, forming eddies here, there and everywhere. Some were at least 300 meters in diameter, and each was fringed with a white crest and had a depression at the center, which shone brilliantly in the sun. These eddies formed a spectacular sight as they pushed and jostled each other about.

"The ferry boat tossed heavily; and the bigger the whirlpool it entered, the bigger was the pitch. Our Dutch captain remarked that the current was unusually swift.

"Just then a strange-looking thing, brown color and well over a meter in diameter, went drifting by. It was a big sea turtle frolicking on the swirling water.

Come to a Village

"A small village ringed the ferry station on the opposite shore like a horse shoe. To the right of the pier, where our boat came to a stop, was a shall police station in which two Balinese youths were sitting. They may have been officers, but their clothing was no different from that of the others in the village. To the left was a small tea shop owned by a Chinese.

"Having nothing else to do for the moment we went in for a cup of tea. On an otherwise barren shelf were three familiar-looking earthenware images of Daikoku Sama, the God of Wealth. As we stood looking at them, more out of amazement than anything else, the shopkeeper took one down, and turning is upside down to show us the imprint at the base said, 'Made in Japan.' What surprised us was that Japanese products should have made their way to this out-of-the-way island even before the war.

The window of the tea shop commanded a fine view of the sea. The water was deep and beautiful, and big, white clam shells polka-dotted the almost black sand on the beach.

"Of the five in our group, two of us were newspapermen, making our first visit to Bali, while the remaining three were members of the island's civil administration, returning from an official trip. We were on our way to naval headquarters of a certain unit on the island.

"Most of us became tired of sitting in the tea shop waiting for our car to arrive, so we decided to take a short walk around the village. A few outrigger fishing dugouts were at rest in the inlet behind the pier, and on one bank stood a small hut, in which five busily-chewing men surrounded a enamelled wash basin full of rice.

Thumbs Up

"As we started to pass by slowly, they began shouting at us in a friendly sort of way. According to my fellow scribe, who had a speaking knowledge of the Malai language they were inviting us to join them. When asked how the food tasted, they put up their thumbs and chorused "Bagus!" Among these people, I learned, both thumbs up and Bagus mean very good.

"We thanked the men for their kindness, but told them that we had just eaten a short while before. Looking closer at the rice in the wash basin, we found that it had been fried, apparently in coconut oil. The men first transferred the food by hand to their plates. Then deftly placing the rice between their fingers, they opened up their mouths and threw it in.

"A little way beyond, squatted a young villager preparing his lunch. His stove was made of three bricks, forming the walls, with a sheet of metal on top. On it he was cooking an egg broken on the leaf of some tree. Rude though it was, we stood there watching the lad, much to his embarrassment. In a little while the egg began to harden and the leaf became well-browned.

"Thinking it was about time our car had arrived, we returned to the tea shop near the pier.

"The sea was on one side and a thick palm grove on the other, as we drove along the long gravel highway. The first large settlement we entered was Negras. According to one of the civil administrators with us, a rajah lived here.

Divided Into 8 States

"He went on to explain that Bali was divided up into eight states, each with its own rajah and these rajahs were held in great reverence by their subjects.

"Beyond Negras, thick growth lined both sides of the road. Suddenly there appeared in the distance before us, small dark figures moving excitedly about. As our car approached, they scattered to both sides. They were monkeys, mostly in groups of 10 to 20. Nearly all of them were of a gray color, but we came across one smaller and of shining black ones. My fellow correspondent ordered the driver to stop for a moment; and as we looked around, we saw peeking at us from behind trees and clumps of grass, frightened little monkeys in groups of twos and threes.

"When the road ran along the seaside again, the scenery around us took on a marked change. Big breakers were dashing angrily toward the shore; and the mountains, the hills, and the valleys, every bit of the land even up to the water's edge, seemed to be covered with rice paddies. In some the rice has just been planted, in some the grain was ripe, in others oxen-drawn plows were turning over the earth, while in still others the crop had just been harvested.

"Such a sight can be seen only in the Southern Regions where the temperature remains constant the year round. Here the farmer can time his plantings so as to have rice coming in throughout the year.

Good Farmers

"Compared to the effort he puts forth, the Balinese farmer secures a very big yield. Once the rice is planted, he does not have to give the paddies any further care. Unlike at home, there is no need for him to spend hours of back-breaking labor weeding them.

"Rice is plentiful on Bali; and the island also abounds in pigs, cattle and domestic fowl. Little wonder that Bali, which is no larger than Ehime Prefecture can sustain a population of 1,170,000.

In spite of this dense population, the island's northwestern extremity, in which tigers are said to roam, remain unexplored even to this day.

"Bali is a diamond shaped island pointing east and west. A mountain range running lengthwise through the island divides it into two parts. The metropolis, if you can call it that, of the northern half is Singaradja, the hub of Bali's political and import activities. The chief city of the southern half is Denpassar, which is the center of the island's commercial life.

"Linking the two cities are three roads, which run through the important settlements of the island. Each passes over ridges that rise well over a thousand meters above sea level.

"The westernmost of these roads, along which we were driving, became steeper and steeper. Then suddenly, as our car turned a curve, the Indian Ocean could be seen far below us.

Coffee Blossoms

"We soon entered a dense forest and a cold, sweet-scented wind began to blow in from the open window at my side. I was trying to figure out what the heavenly fragrance could be, when one of the members the civil administration in our group remarked 'Coffee blossoms. Better than any bottled perfume, isn't it?'

"He then ordered the driver to slow down and pointed out to us two newspapermen the first coffee blossoms we had ever seen. The petals, resembling those of the white chrysanthemum and about half an inch in length, extended up vertically lily-like. And like pear blossoms, they bloomed in profusion on each of the numerous wild coffee trees that lined the road.

"After a long ride full of beautiful, not to say strange, sights, we finally arrived at our first stopover on the island, Singaradja. In the evening, we were comfortably on deep rattan chairs listening to one of the civil administrators tell about the customs and industries, of the island, when my ears caught the strains of mysterious music being played somewhere in the distance. Try though I did to keep my mind on the conversation, I could not. There was something enchanting, beckoning about the music, now mournful as a dirge, now merry as a madrigal. My curiously finally got the best of me, and I impolitely interrupted the civil administrator's enthusiastic talk.

"'What's that strange music?' I asked him.

"'Oh, that. That's dance music. Would you like to see them dancing?'

"Why, yes. That is, if it's all right with everyone else.

Dance-Loving People

"We finally came to a place resembling the temple grounds in Japan. It was the backyard of a rajah's residence, packed with hundreds of squatting Balinese. Three oil lamps hung from the drooping branches of a tropical tree; and below three dancing girls made delicate motions with their fingers, hands ands wrists, while turning and twisting their bodies and moving their eyes coquettishly in perfect time with the music.

"The dancers seemed to be about 15 years old. Behind them were the musicians, all men numbering over 40, feverishly beating on their percussion instruments, consisting mainly of xylophones and all sorts of tom toms.

"As we stood watching the strange sight, three persons, evidently the rajah's servants, brought us chairs to sit on.

"Each piece of music started out plaintively. Then as it worked up to a feverish tempo, the eyes of the dancing girls began to gleam, the neatly-parted hair of the musicians became dishevelled, and the burning eyes of the burning onlookers were fixed intently on the swaying dancers. Everyone, dancers, musicians, and the crowd alike, seemed to be in a state of hypnosis.

"Taking my gaze off this almost weird scene, I looked up toward the sky. Above were shining a myriad of stars. Never had I seen a milkier Milky Way. The fellow who had told me in Surabaya that you could read a newspaper in the Bali starlight was not joking. I could easily read the numerals on my wrist watch.

Respect Japanese

"When we got up to leave, the crowd bowed saying, '(Telemakasi)' And as we thanked those about us individually, they bowed again with the utmost politeness. Their attitude toward us clearly indicated their great respect for the Japanese people. I left the rajah's residence determined to do all within my power to see that that respect would never be betrayed.

"Next day, we started out on the easternmost of the three roads linking Singaradja and Denpassar. This was a round-about way to get to headquarters, but we had been told that the road was paved throughout its entire length and the scenery superb.

"The road meandered for a while through hilly country. Then suddenly as we came to the top of a steep climb, a majestic mountain loomed up before us. True, it lacked Fuji's grandeur, but it did look enough like Fuji to make us feel a slight touch of homesickness. This was Mount Agung, which rose 3,142 meters in the air. Between us and Agung was a peak of 1,717 meters, Mount Batol whose base was fringed by a mirror like lake.

"From the town of Kintamani, where we stopped for a short rest, the entire spectacle could be taken in one view. On the site commanding the best sight in the town stood the former Kintamani Hotel, which had been renamed Agung Villa. The weather was cool, almost cold. According to the thermometer on the hotel wall, it was 33 degrees. We were told that it got so cold at night that they had to burn wood in the fireplace.

"It was painful to think, as we sipped hot coffee in the hotel dining room, that in a few moments we would have to leave this spot, with its beautiful scenery and bracing air.'

N. CHINA DEVELOPS STRONG STRUCTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

certainty that a swift and efficient progress will result. In any case a further development of the North China Political Commission will be an important addition to China's wartime structure.

New Citizen's Movement

What will become the framework of the people's complete support of China's war entry is the New Citizen's Movement. The Movement was taken up in North China as the New Citizen's Movement for East Asiatic Emancipation, announced last summer by the North China Political Commission and the Hsinmin Society. The Movement has been taken up to deal with various North China problems along lines compatible with the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

With this gathered strength, North China has been continuing active preparations for the realization of complete peace throughout China. It is needless to say that the New Citizen's Movement will contribute greatly to China's total mobilization as well as to the new situation brought about by the National Government's entry into the war. The Fifth Plenum's interest in the New Citizen's Movement and the emergency conference of the Federated Hsinmin Societies which took up the point to "drive forward internal union through the New Citizen's Movement, and in foreign affairs to realize racial emancipation through a federation of East Asia" show the Hsinmin Society and the Kuomintang's deep expectations in the New Citizen's Movement.

Society's Operation

The Hsinmin Society was organized as a people's organization to effect perfect cooperation with the Government. It is a sort of cultural and educational society, but, in spite of this, opinion has been raised in many quarters as to the need of strengthening it politically, considering the fact that North China must fight Chinese Communist troops, numbering nearly 500,000 in that region. Due to this reason, the society has begun to assume a more political color. Representatives in rural regions recommended by the Society's branches hold their conferences from time to time. Their conferences form the basis of the political structure in North China.

The Hsinmin Society comes close to the Orthodox Three People's Principles in Central China, now that the entire national movement has begun to carry weight. Friction is thought unbelievable between the two, because the two ideologies tally with each other in their ultimate objectives of peace with Japan and emancipation of East Asia. The more convincing is the fact that the new national movement of China is supported by both the Hsinminhui and Kuomintang as its propelling force.

The shibboleth "To live and to die together" is the basic spirit which prompted China to participate in the war against the United States and Britain. This is not only the case with military and political affairs, but the replenishment of Japan's strength to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia is the most essential point in this connection. North China is literally determined to live and die together with Japan.

U.S. Cuts Tin Shipments

BUENOS AIRES.—The reduction in United States tin deliveries to Argentina has placed the tinned food industry in this country in an awkward position.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels and cargoes thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days following this notification.

January 25, 1943

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	The owners of vessel	Captain	Cargo	Number	The owners of cargo
Lighter	No. 95	British	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	Unknown	Cow Hide	30 bdls	Commercial Express and Storage Co.
"	No. 114	"	"	"	Wheat Flour	1,886 b/s	The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. Shanghai Agency
"	No. 136	"	"	"	"	1,755 b/s	"
"	No. 149	"	"	"	"	1,498 b/s	"
"	No. 154	"	"	"	"	1,750 b/s	"
"	No. 161	"	"	"	"	988 b/s	"
"	No. 514	"	British American Tobacco Co.	"	Tobacco	233 c/s	頤中煙草公司
"	No. 10	"	China Navigation Company	"	Coal	200 tons	China Navigation Co.

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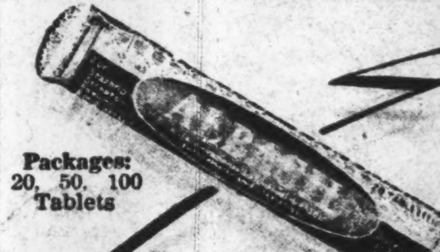
January 25, 1943

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	The owners of vessel	Captain	Cargo	Number	The owners of cargo
Steamer	Argus	American	(American) Madrigal & Co.	Unknown	None	None	None
"	Admiral Y. S. Williams	"	(") American Trading Co.	American F. I. Neystron	"	"	"
"	Daylite	Panama	Unknown	Unknown	"	"	"
Naval training ship	Tangleum	British	(British) Hongkong Kowloon & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	None	"	"	"
Steamer	Joan Mollar	"	(") Moller Line Co., Ltd.	Unknown	Coal Glass	2,000 tons 200 tons	Unknown
"	Mao Lee	Chinese Republic	(Chinese) Ching Kee S. N. Co., Ltd.	"	None	None	None
"	Shun Lee	"	" "	"	"	"	"
"	Ethel Moller	British	(British) Moller Towages Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	"
"	Eldrado	Panama	Unknown	"	Sugar	1,000 tons	Unknown
"	Apoey	British	(British) Po. Hing S. S. Co., Ltd.	British Colin Boyce	None	None	None
"	Hirondelle	American	Unknown	Unknown	"	"	"
"	Wing Wo	Portuguese	(Chinese) Wong Tye Shan	"	"	"	"



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Real Estate, Wanted

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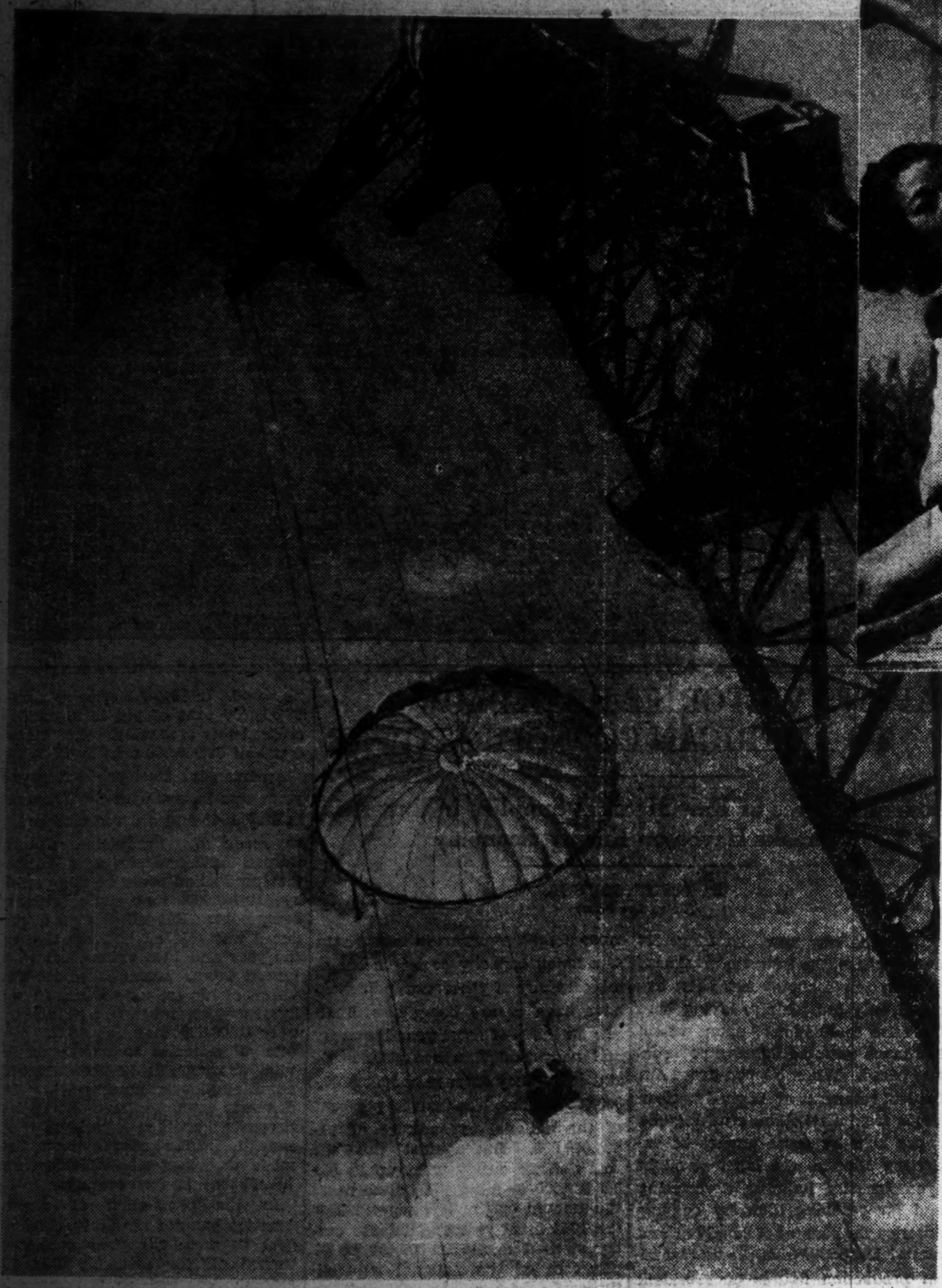
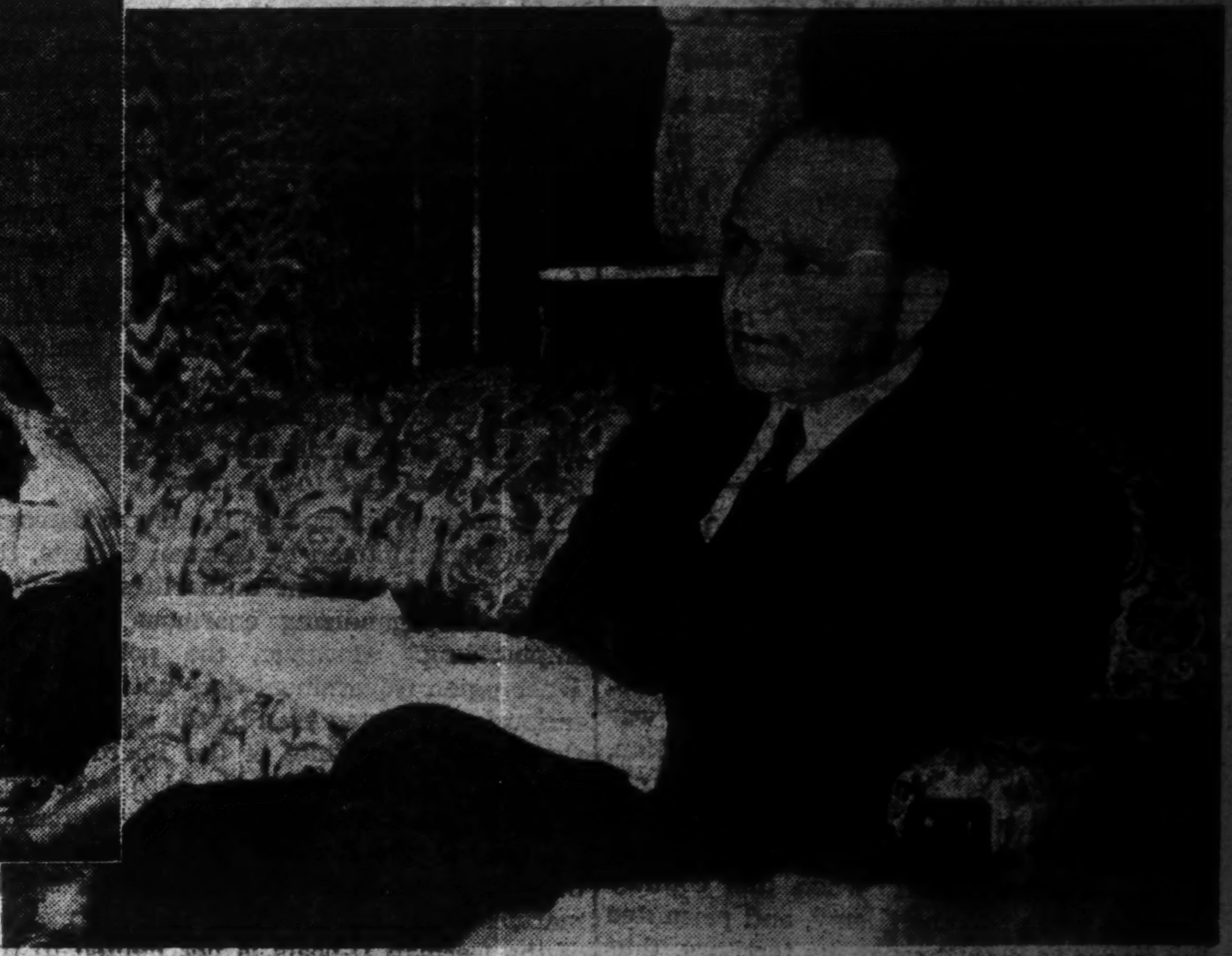
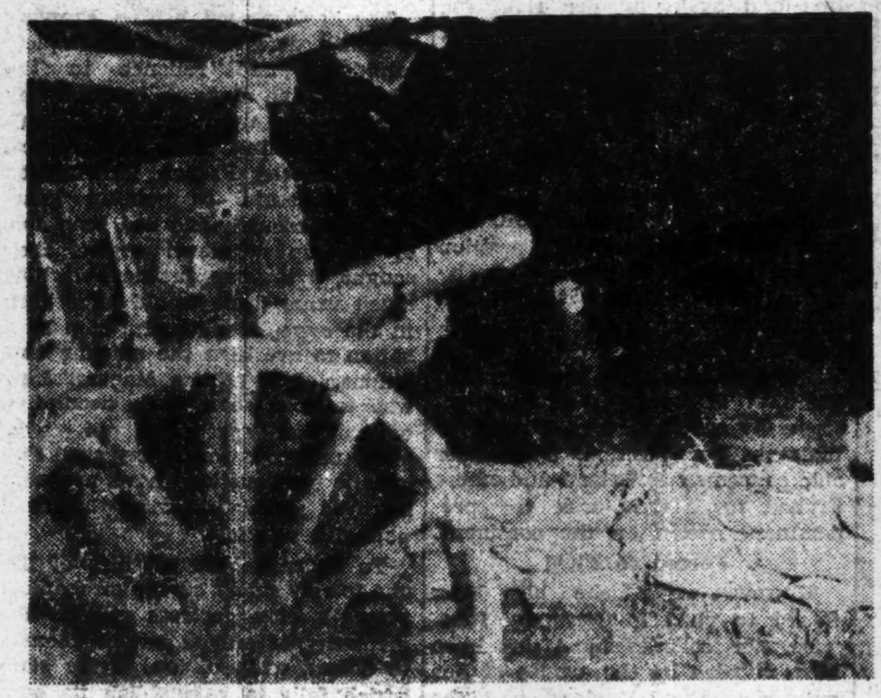


Girls of wartime Japan are among the most air-conscious in the world today. This photograph shows a girl descending on a training parachute.

Future mothers of Japan build up sturdy bodies. Gymnastic exercises in one of Tokyo's girls' schools, showing how the members of the fair sex behind the guns are making themselves fit to contribute their share to the war effort.



Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, chief of the German Economic Mission in Japan, who signed the Japanese-German economic agreement in Tokyo last week.



Japanese troops on patrol on the Burma-India frontier.
(Passed by the War Ministry).

Even animals are not forgotten in wartime Japan as a group of lassies take time out from school work to visit a stable to feed a colt.

Press Comments ✓

Sunday, January 24

MAINICHI—Down With This Enemy

Down With This Enemy

MAINICHI—We are well aware of the fact that the brave warriors of the Japanese Army and Navy in the South Pacific area are fighting valiantly against the heavy odds of the enemy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The battles fought are really bloody, as can well be imagined. We know from the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters that Japanese Army Air Units as well as Navy Air Units have since late last December either shot down or destroyed a large number of enemy planes in the South Pacific, the Solomons and New Guinea areas. At Rabi in New Guinea, many enemy airplanes were shot down and destroyed aground. Constant air raids are also conducted by the brave Japanese 'warbirds' on the American naval bases in the Solomon Islands, Merauke in New Guinea, and Port Moresby. This fact has also been reported from abroad. Thus, the potential strength of the enemy has been diminished.

At this very moment, we are able to learn the reality of the battles now raging from a long article written by newspaper correspondents in our yesterday's paper. How the sanguine warfare is fought there on the southern front can be gleaned from the account. One of the distinctive features in the account is the fact that the battlefield is confronted with terrible difficulty geographically and climatically. Moreover, the enemy there is perfectly equipped and is offering the most stubborn resistance that can be imagined. The Japanese warriors are battling against the tremendous odds. They must go over high mountains, fight epidemics, and bear up with the pestilence of the locality and shortage of foodstuffs. They are fighting to annihilate our implacable enemy. Words fail to describe the extent of our gratitude for them for their strain and stress.

The other distinctive characteristic of this account is in the bestiality of the enemy soldiers. Their beast-like conduct cannot be too much condemned and hated. While their wounded comrades were leaving the battlefield, they drove tanks after them and killed them despite the fact they had lost their fighting strength. Those who were fleeing were mercilessly shot dead.

Even in the bloodiest warfare, the Japanese code of samurai, or bushido, is amply manifest on enemy combatants. This is a matter of commonplace incident for a country like Japan whose virtuous conduct is ever appreciated by the public. Thoroughgoing treatment accorded war prisoners by Japan is one of the salutary examples of this. The enemy is in striking contrast to the Japanese soldiers. The enemy is nothing short of beasts tearing each other. Someone observes, the psychology of men in a lurid warfare must have driven them mad. This is specious but does not bear examination. Their "culture" is nothing but a masked bestiality. They are near beasts. When they fire guns in the broad daylight and kill innocent citizens and loot property, their bestial nature is most faithfully mirrored. Americans are gangsters to say the least.

Their beast-like proclivity is displayed not only on the battlefield but at home. All Japanese who were interned on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were treated as if they were felons. Some of them died out of wrath over the manner in which they were treated by the American beasts. Others were taken to internment camp from their sick bed and because of this trying experience, many died. Some Japanese women were insulted beyond description by the American authorities. Most of the Japanese nationals are forced to work hard under the cruel whip of the American authorities. The Japanese in California together with the Nisei or the second generation were forcibly ejected from the land of their toil and moil of many years to barren and rough wilderness. Real estate owned by the second generation was confiscated. Such a misconduct on the second generation of Japanese parentage is against the American Constitution. We have realized that the American law is a bogus law.

The British barbarism and cruelty are not inferior to the American bestiality. The Japanese who were sent to India from Singapore immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were forced to stay in the bottom of the ship and were given food fit only for cattle. The internment camp in India is horribly unsanitary with the result that many persons have died of illness.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Epochal Economic Pacts Signed With Axis Powers

A new chapter in world economic history has been opened by the conclusion of agreements concerning economic cooperation between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy on January 20. These two compacts of world-wide significance were signed at Berlin and Rome respectively, between the nations concerned in the form of Agreements on Economic Collaboration.

Immediately following the signature of the Agreements in Berlin and Rome, three arrangements pertaining to the new pact were concluded in Tokyo between Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, German Ambassador Eugen Ott and Helmuth Wohlthat, Chief of the German Economic Mission to Tokyo.

Heralding this further sign of ever-strengthening ties between the co-signers of the Tripartite Pact, the Board of Information announced that these agreements may be considered as the extension and reinforcement of the Tripartite Pact.

By concluding these agreements, Japan, Germany and Italy intend to prosecute war against their common enemy through the formulation of a grand economic plan and by employing the total combined strength of the two great economic spheres of Greater East Asia and Europe. The agreements provide for the acceleration of extensive exchange of various kinds of economic goods and services and also for cooperation regarding all matters pertaining to economy and finance.

All East Asia Hails Pacts

Nations throughout East Asia hailed the conclusion of the economic agreements between Japan and Germany and Japan and Italy as further indication of the unity of aims of the Axis Powers. Official quarters in Nanking declared that these agreements were fully in accord with the spirit behind the recent declaration of war by the National Government and stressed China's determination to strengthen the nation as a vital unit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to fulfill the aims of the economic agreements.

In its statement the Manchoukuo Government declared that the entire mobilization of the total economic strength of the three Powers has redoubled the fighting capacity against the Anglo-American Powers and consequently will hasten the destruction of the enemies.

Economic circles in Thailand believe that these pacts have deepened the belief that a bright and lasting future is in store for Thailand as one of the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time, have served to make Thailanders realize the great responsibility resting on their shoulders.

Japan, Indo-China Agree On Accounts Settlement

The setting up of a single and coordinated financial system excluding the use of gold within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been brought nearer to realization with the exchange of official Notes between Japan and French Indo-China at Vichy on January 20 between the Japanese Ambassador, Takanobu Mitani, and the French Premier, Pierre Laval. The purpose of these Notes was to adjust matters relative to the settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China in conformity with the new situation developing after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and to supplement the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement which was signed on May 6, 1941. The principal point of the Notes was the agreement to make settlements of accounts relating to both visible and invisible trade between French Indo-China and other regions of Greater East Asia on the yen basis.

Enemy Planes Blasted In South Pacific Areas

Further testimony of Japan's invincible air might was given when the Imperial Headquarters announced last week that a total of 42 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed by the Japanese Naval Air Forces during the period from January 5 to 11 and 29 enemy planes on January 15 and 17 in the Solomons and the New Guinea areas. Also in Yunnan Province and against the airfields at Feni and Chittagong in Eastern India, a total of 24 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed aground in air raids carried out by Japanese Army air units.

It is also learned that the enemy lost a total of 1,058 planes in the areas of the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain from the first part of August last year to the first part of this month. These results are an indication of the violence of the aerial fighting which has been going on almost without cease in the South Pacific since early August last year.

Anglo-U.S. Differences In N. Africa Worsening

Differences between the United States and Britain which have come to the fore over the French puppet regime in North Africa ever since the assassination of Darlan are assuming far more serious proportions with the recent appointment of Marcel Peyrouton, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government, as Governor-General of Algeria.

In the opinion of the De Gaullists, as the result of the appointment of Peyrouton to the post of chief administrator of the puppet regime, compromise between the De Gaullists and the puppet regime has become extremely difficult, and moreover, the political situation in French North Africa will be further complicated.

According to well-informed quarters of London, Peyrouton was appointed on the authority of Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Africa, and concerning the appointment the United States Government did not consult the British Government. These quarters opine that the United States Government will be subjected to severe criticism since it ignored the British Government's intention to settle the North African trouble.

Chile Severs Ties Due to U.S. Pressure

Finally succumbing to the strong pressure of the United States, the Government of Chile, on January 20, announced its severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy. What America wants from Chile is to make it not only a background for war supplies for the former but under the fair name of the defense of the Western Hemisphere to cause Chile to offer its ports and islands for the disposal of American forces.

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, commenting on Chile's decision declared that all responsibility for situations developing from Chile's actions in severing her ties with Japan, Germany and Italy must be borne solely by the Santiago government.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the decision of the Chilean Government to sever relations was taken very much against the will of the people and even in the course of the debate on the serious step in the Senate, it was suggested that "interruption" rather than "severance" should be used to denote Chile's attitude. Moreover, a large-scale demonstration against the step was held in Santiago and several persons were arrested following the conflict of Axis and anti-Axis supporters.

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Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7069.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943

Thailand Cooperates in the War Effort

One year ago today Thailand declared war upon the United States and Great Britain. As a matter of fact this declaration of war was a mere formality, as T. Tawethikun, Charge d'Affaires of the Thai Embassy declares in a statement to the Nippon Times. For Thailand was actually an ally of Japan on December 8, 1941 when this country declared war upon the enemy, and permitted our troops to pass through its territory, thus assisting our Forces in their gallant thrust against the British.

In the year that has since passed, Thailand has continued to offer full cooperation and is fighting side-by-side with us to drive Anglo-American imperialism out of Greater East Asia. Under the able leadership of His Excellency Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Thailand has scored remarkable military success by occupying strategic and advantageous positions on the northern Thai-Burma frontier.

As the two independent countries in East Asia, one as elder brother and the other as younger brother, Japan and Thailand are united in amity and are ready to set a salutary example of brotherly unity in the vast region of Greater East Asia.

Last year Japan greeted the Thai mission headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena which came to this country to offer felicitations over the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the two countries. In June of the same year negotiations were concluded for the extending of a ¥200,000,000 by the Bank of Japan to the Thai Finance Ministry, and in the wake of this in return for Thailand's dispatch of its Felicitation Mission, Japan sent its Goodwill Mission under the leadership of Grand Envoy former Prime Minister Koki Hirota, to Bangkok.

Thus is the spirit of comradeship and cooperation among the two peoples being further augmented day by day. There can be no doubt that through the display of such a spirit the way will be paved for our ultimate victory in the war.

The Fate of Puerto Ricans

The superiority-complex of the Anglo-Saxon people toward other races, especially that of the Americans, has been notorious the world over for many years. And this abnormal sentiment of the Anglo-Saxons has displayed its poisonous fangs time and again, the most recent example of this mistaken sentiment of the American people being the present attitude toward various Latin American nations as well as toward the Puerto Ricans.

It is a well-known fact that the living condition of the peoples of the various Latin American nations such as Brazil, Ecuador and Peru is becoming extremely difficult of late due to the non-supply of various daily necessities from the United States. The starving people in various northern states of Brazil have even attacked Governmental offices. The shortage of bottoms in the United States is affecting not only these distant countries but even those scattered over the Caribbean Sea which is so close to the United States. Serious economic difficulties are being felt in the Caribbean countries, the same being the case with Puerto Rico, an American possession in this region. As a matter of fact, due to the dearth of foodstuffs and other daily necessities, the anxiety of the islanders is daily mounting in serious proportions, particularly so as their only natural products are sugar and rum.

The Associated Press reported from Washington on January 18 that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes strongly opposed the economic investigation of Puerto Rico in the Senate. At that time, quoting a part of his letter sent to former Senator Lucas, Ickes warned the Senators that their intended economic investigation of Puerto Rico was unnecessary and useless because of the difficulty of solving this problem without the augmentation of shipping between the American mainland and its possessions. On the other hand, Filipo Hostos, President of the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce, declared that Puerto Rico is now on the verge of financial collapse because of the fact that already over one half of the necessary commodities in the island have been completely consumed.

Unlike the Latin American nations, Puerto Rico is an American possession. It was formerly a Spanish colony, but the United States grabbed it as a result of the Spanish-American War. The fact cited above by the Associated Press is testimony to the fact that the United States is now unable to maintain her marine transportation not only to various Latin American countries, to which she promised economic assistance, but even to her possession so close to her nose.

In order to camouflage the severe damages to her merchantmen by German U-boats, the American Government authorities are frantically propagandizing enormous figures of shipbuilding. However, the policy of the Washington Government does not seem to be seriously supported even by the leaders of the Government for Chief of the Board of War Information Elmer Davis, in his recent radio speech, pointed out the ever-increasing menace of the German submarines, saying that the Germans are building far more submarines than they actually lose. The menace of the German U-boats is not limited to the United States, it is also definitely proving an equal source of worry to the leaders of the British Government. As a matter of fact, British Secretary of Labor Clement Richard Attlee sometime ago made a speech, pointing out the fierce German U-boats' activities and stating that it is practically impossible to gain an easy victory over this German strategy. He stressed the fact that this is an important issue to be settled jointly by the Anglo-American High Command.

If the United States were not experiencing any shortage of shipping in her coastal shipping routes or in the marine traffic of the Caribbean Sea, neither the oil famine over all the eastern districts of America nor the rationing of gasoline, which is a severe pain to the luxury-loving Americans, would have occurred.

With her present trying predicament even in the transportation of her own necessities, how can the Untied States look after the living of the people of Puerto Rico, however geographically close they may be situated to the American mainland? In the light of this fact, it is no wonder that the Americans do not even take notice of the sad plight of various Latin American nations whom they look down as inferior peoples, both politically and racially.

As Puerto Rico once was Spanish territory, the inhabitants there still use Spanish as their language, and are of mixed negroid blood. It is still fresh in our memories that some patriotic folks in Puerto Rico have constantly maneuvered to disobey American orders and have purposely evaded their responsibilities for discharging the high-handed American instructions.

The negro problem cannot very well be overlooked in discussing the Americans. In the present war, too, as in the last World War, the American authorities are using negro soldiers in the transport of foodstuffs of White troops or in the sweeping of streets or assigning them to the most dangerous positions. The Americans propagate to the world that negro soldiers are fighting harmoniously and closely with White troops, but how do they explain the fact that brutal and atrocious lynches are still being enacted, against innocent negroes in various southern states of the United States?

It is apparent that the Americans have the same sort of feeling of hatred against the inhabitants of her possessions and the Latin American nations as they have toward the negroes.

Supposing that the United States were not suffering from the dearth of shipping as the Washington Government falsely claims, the fact that it does not care about the hardships and difficulties of the Puerto Ricans and various Latin American nations must be ascribed to the American sense of contempt toward these peoples.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 25, 1942

From Our Own Files

Imperial Army and Navy Units in close cooperation at dawn on January 23 succeeded a landing near Rabaul on New Britain, east of New Guinea, after overcoming enemy resistance, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday. A special landing party of the Imperial Navy at dawn the same day carried out a successful landing in the face of the enemy at Kavieng, on New Ireland.

• • •

The bill calling for extraordinary war expenditures for the 1942-43 fiscal year, totaling ¥18,000,000,000, was approved at the Cabinet meeting yesterday and was submitted to the House of Representatives the same day.

FRENCH NATION EXERTS EFFORTS TO COLLABORATE WITH GERMANY

France Will Automatically Assume Suitable Position Under New Order at Close of War

By Dr. KIROKU HAYASHI

(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

The fortunes of a nation are constant in their inconstancy, and this is particularly true among the countries of modern Europe, which has been undergoing radical changes.

But, most striking of all is the complete reversal of the position of France, the France in which Louis XIV issued orders to Europe amidst the pomp and splendor of his palace at Versailles, the France from which Napoleon he'd the whole of Europe in subjugation, the France under the mighty influence of the "Tiger of France," Clemenceau, who brought into being the Versailles Treaty. It is this France which now tastes the bitter dregs of adversity.

Through the centuries, France has been blessed by a most favorable position for national development, and as a great land and sea power she has played an important part in the shaping of the world's history. Matching the rise to power of England, France, though defeated time and again by her rival for supremacy as a colonial empire and though forced to concede naval superiority to the British Navy, became a great empire respected by the whole world.

On the European continent, France felt the pressure of a rising Germany constantly after 1870 and maintained the dominating position in the balance of power only by means of an alliance with Russia and later by an entente with Britain. The League of Nations, which was set up following the close of the first European War, was an organ by which France sought to maintain her position, and under able statesmen as Briand and others France, for a time, was the predominant nation on the continent.

Forced to Yield

However, now she has been forced to yield to Germany. Likewise, her colonies in Africa have been invaded by the armies of her erstwhile allies, England and the United States, and as a result of this aggressive move the unoccupied areas of southern France soon were taken over by German troops for defensive purposes, while at Toulon, traditionally the symbol of France's honor and power, French warships were scuttled and sunk in a desperate, pathetic gesture.

What the future of France will be amidst her misfortunes cannot easily be predicted, but it is certain that there will be a decline in her national strength. It is an indisputable fact that just before this great national disaster the mind of the French people generally was lulled into a sense of security, though temporary it may have been, while her leaders erred in their foresight, circumstances which invited a major disaster to the country.

There is no question that France is one of the highest cultured countries in Europe, and indeed her culture has reached full maturity. But, it has gone to such an extent that the French people have been carried away by the love of ostentation and frivolity, and as Professor Fukuzawa once declared, "They have been intoxicated by the arts in culture."

Of course, there were many eminent Frenchmen who exerted all their effort to maintain the prestige and position of their country, but it will long remain unanswered whether there were any among even these who sought to destroy those causes which prevented harmonious Franco-German relations.

The French insistence upon the unqualified payment of indemnity and upon guarantees of security was incompatible with a rapprochement with Germany, so that it was a question whether there was any other alternative than war to meet this critical situation.

Britain desired the Balkanization of Europe while France sought the splitting up of Germany to prevent her from rising up into power again, and they became absorbed in the questionable course of pursuing their traditional policy of maintaining pressure upon Germany and ignored the actualities of the rising national strength and unity of the German people under Chancellor Hitler.

Briand's Efforts

Although France's statesmen were not all of the caliber of Poincare, there were many who hoped for a favorable break in the critical situation. Briand, for example, exerted great efforts to bring about improved Franco-German relations.

However, in the eyes of Germany the intensified efforts of French leaders to create a combination of powers as a guarantee of France's security appeared to be a policy of encirclement, and the Briand theory of establishing a federated union of Europe was interpretated.

Both Britain and France agreed in principle to an adjustment of the clause in the Versailles Treaty requiring the limitation of German armament and recognized a need to its amendment, but as they made as a condition precedent the reassurance of the guarantees of their own security the issues could not be satisfactorily settled, and the crisis remained unabated.

Yet, it appears that France at this time did not have confidence in her ability to challenge Germany by resorting to force, for the latter's manpower was greatly superior to the former's. Realizing this state, France relied on her favorable position in the League of Nations and sought to muster all the organs of this body for her own defense. The mighty Maginot Line grew out of this effort, openly aimed towards defending against any possible action by Germany. But, France's reliance upon a policy of passive defense now appears to have been greatly at fault. It is often said that an effective defense which has not fully provided for an offense is impossible.

Reason for Defeat

The basic reason behind France's crushing defeat was the complete confidence and reliance in the Maginot Line alone to hold off any attack by the German Army. Even assuming that the political efforts of the French leaders had been successful in gaining guarantees of security and had been able to set up whatever organs they sought, it is very questionable how much value these would have been in the event of a forceful step by a nation to overturn the existing conditions. Just as the Maginot Line was reduced to a mere decorative construction spreading out over many miles, so would any such diplomatic constructions have probably betrayed their weakness before a powerful attack.

To begrudge the sacrifice of life and to rely solely on the mechanical strength of a fortress can be the mentality of only a nation doomed to defeat, and so, too, is the state which falls to re-establish its own fighting strength and which resorts to diplomatic machinations to borrow aid from others certain to be overthrown.

An interesting as well as educational comparison can be made in the case of France, which believed in the power of diplomats, and that of Germany, which emphasized the power of might and concentrated in nurturing her national strength.

However, besides France's failure in her diplomatic strategy which was in some cases unavoidable, she fell into other difficulties because of her complicated position. France's demand for guarantees of security began after the Paris Conference, and when the United States Senate invalidated America's participation in an alliance with Britain and France, England followed suit in renouncing it, but France continued to advocate such an agreement for mutual security. There was reason for this insistence as England was morally bound to enter into such relations with France.

Britain's Attitude

However, during the years following the Versailles Treaty Britain took a generous and liberal attitude toward Germany, and it appeared that she did not wish France to become too powerful.

During this period England had an eye towards material profits arising from the economic revival of Germany as well as manipulating her traditional policy of maintaining a balance of power in Europe. Where her own national defense would benefit, Britain was in full agreement with France's demands, and the Locarno Pact of October 16, 1925, was signed, but she opposed consistently the extension of its terms guaranteeing security to central and eastern Europe. This opposition by Britain was the main reason why France's efforts for complete guarantees of security failed.

Fundamentally Britain and France could not be unified in their political activity for the latter wanted the settlement of the question of guarantees of security before any approach could be made to the problem of disarmament, whereas the former laid stress on disarmament as the first matter to be settled.

In the Periodicals

The XXth Century, Vol. IV, No. 1, January, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the XXth Century Publishing Company, Shanghai. Price ¥2. Contents: War and Revolution, Unlimited Training, The Secret of Japanese Landing Successes, Adventures with Speedboats, Some of Our Contributors, The Luftwaffe on the Eastern Front, Submarines in Modern War, Harvest in Spain (Photographs), Crete—The Rise and Fall of a Naval Power, Chinese Life and Fashions, The March of War, Cartoon of the Month, The Window: The Latest U.S. Elections, and Book Review.

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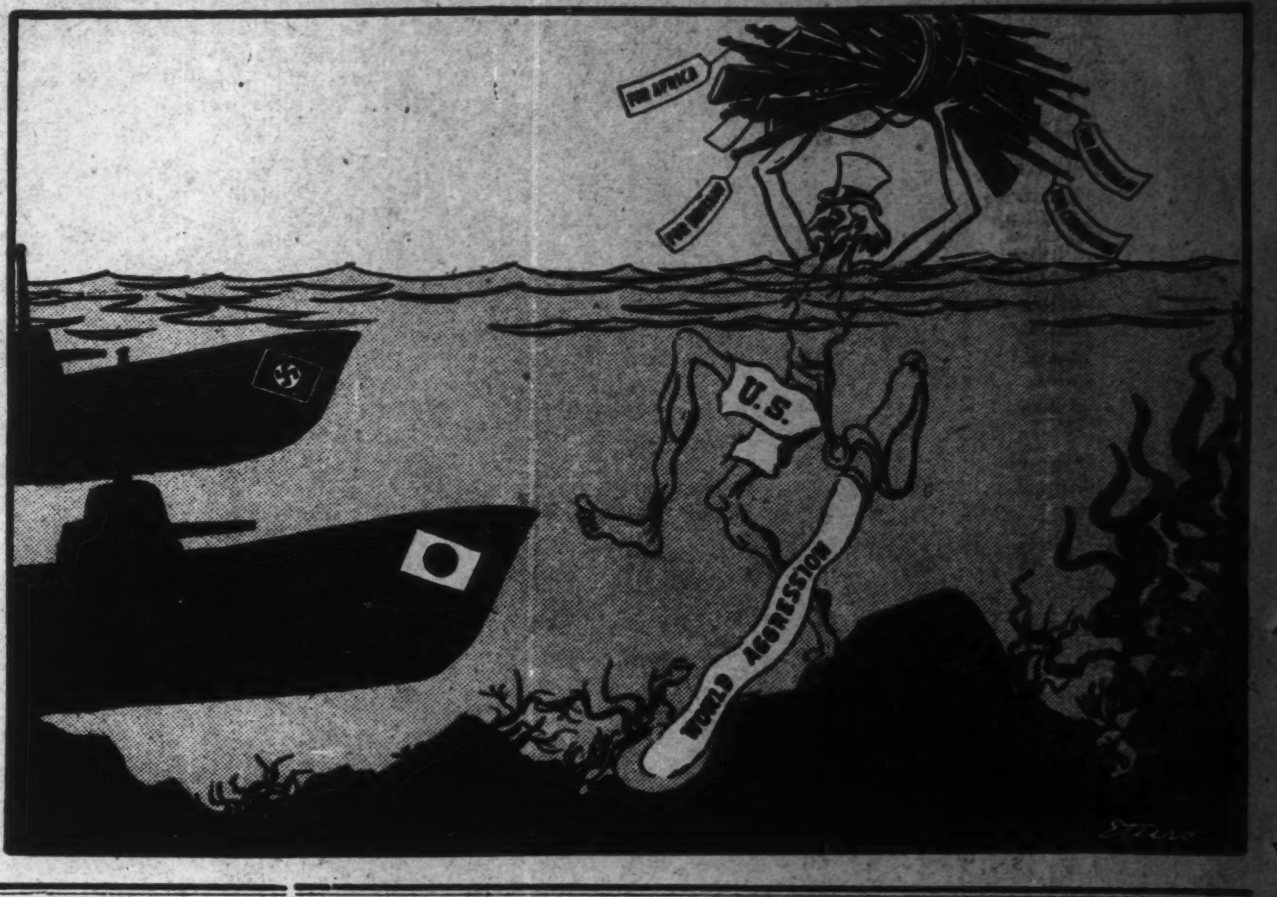

JAPAN'S VICTORIES DEAL BLOW TO AMERICAN ECONOMIC POWER

Loss of Sources of Raw Material Supplies in East Asia Wreaks Havoc on Enemy Economy

By TOSHINORI UGA

(From the Sozo)

With the war now entering its second phase, the inherent weakness of American economy has been exposed only too plainly, laying bare the false foundations upon which her much vaunted fighting potential was based. When Nippon drove out the last remnants of Anglo-American forces from East Asia, crushing the hopes held by these powers of encircling Nippon, the latter wrought upon America its most devastating and far reaching blow by denying America the sources of supply of raw materials upon which the astronomical production figures of President Roosevelt were calculated.

At the outset of the current war American economy was turning partly towards a wartime basis, though the full extent of her productive capacity was not known, nor was there any attempt to coordinate her material resources with her production potential in planning a line of conduct which would take into consideration every essential factor should America become involved as a belligerent. When finally she was plunged into war she was still floundering in this nebulous stage of uncertainty and has since that time been endeavoring to find some method of harnessing her latent powers to cope with the enormous tasks ahead of her in carrying out the many boasts made by Roosevelt to crush Nippon.

America's first task was to make a quick change-over of her production from a peace time to a wartime footing, and to set up a wartime administrative structure. In this respect America was well behind the other Axis nations as Germany had built up a wartime economic structure since the inception of the Hitler regime, whilst Nippon had since the Manchurian Incident in 1931 realized the necessity of maintaining an emergency production program. This state of general unpreparedness was demonstrated by the oft repeated statement of Roosevelt "Time is the most essential thing with America. When the time comes America will surely be on her feet again."

A Defense Council was established which comprised many prominent citizens apart from actual Administration members as well as an Emergency Defense Board whose functions covered such items as property, production, labor, agriculture, communications, commodity price control and consumption planning. The Defense Production Board created later was charged with the purchase of defense materials, as was also the Supply Priority Board, both of which were finally brought under the Wartime Production Board to gain greater efficiency. In early 1942 in his message to Congress Roosevelt asked for the adoption of a budget, comprising the astronomical figure of $77,000,000,000 which Congress passed without demur. Of this figure extra war expenditure accounted for $53,000,000,000 or more then half the national income. With this huge sum Roosevelt expected to build from July 1942 to June 1943 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. These figures were later to be almost doubled for the following fiscal year. Roosevelt proudly boasted "When this huge plan is contemplated neither Japan nor Germany can be elated over the results of the Hawaiian battle."

But figures cannot so easily be translated into fighting power, because fighting power is relative to production capacity so let us examine carefully if these two potentials have been or are being co-ordinated. In the 1941 fiscal year the army and navy budget was $1,539,000,000 and emergency defense budget $300,000,000 totaling less than 22 per cent of the national expenditure of $8,424,000,000. But against this the real defense outlay went up to $6,048,000,000 or more than three times the amount originally budgeted. For the 1942 fiscal year the defense outlay swelled to $10,811,000,000 or 67 per cent of the national expenditure. On top of this an addition of $50,785,000,000, was approved by Congress for the army and navy.

With the outbreak of the War in the Pacific defense expenditure was scheduled to cover 90 per cent of the national expenditure and since then has been increasing. Now out of a total defense budget covering two years and one month amounting to $214,542,000,000 only $19,415,000,000 was paid out, or less than 20 per cent of the budget. From this $13,524,000,000 was paid out on Government contracts and the balance spent on the production complement among private firms. In other words all this huge war budget which Congress approved could only purchase 20 per cent of actual production, or 80 per cent of the budget could not be used, because there was nothing to purchase.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to a report by Secretary of Commerce Jones, aided war activities as follows: "airplane manufacturing $1,912,00,000, aluminum industry $300,000,000, arms manufacturing $468,000,000, synthetic rubber industry $700,000,000, shipbuilding $100,000,000 and iron and steel industries $788,000,000, totalling $6,391,000,000. As may be seen from the foregoing, America is incorporating all sorts of activities into her wartime economy, setting out in earnest to attain her production goal.

Before the war America produced about one half of the world's industrial output, namely electric power 31 per cent, coal 38 per cent, petroleum 60 per cent, copper 37 per cent, steel 44 per cent and automobiles 78 per cent. Her strength lay in her development of mass production and high degree of mechanization allied to great motive power. Though America appeared capable of colossal production from figures prior to the war it was really an illusion as since entering the war unexpected obstacles have cropped up to retard progress and production. Bottleneck in industry and labor strikes, shortages of essential materials and machine tools, lack of skilled labor and shortage of transportation facilities have all exacted their toll. These shortcomings are not merely part of the transitory stage of shifting from peacetime to wartime production but are part of the wartime difficulties which have not been overcome and which show the fundamental weakness in American economics and the lack of equilibrium between production and consumption.

Must Not Be Complacent

Again one must not be too complacent as despite all setbacks the figures issued by the Wartime Production Board quite recently show a gain of about three and a half times those issued a year previously and 15 times those of two years previously, nearing the mark set by Roosevelt in his envisaged production plan. American production of iron and steel which are the two main items in war production should be noted. In 1940 America produced 67,000,000 tons of pig iron, and increased this amount to the record figure of 88,000,000 tons by 1943.

An intensive steel production program was inaugurated by Roosevelt in May 1941 and ordered a report to be made by Production Control Bureau Adviser Dunn who claimed that production could be stepped up by 10,000,000 tons with existing equipment. But all the steel produced was sold off halfway through the year and 1942 orders had to be turned down. When asked for a revision of his estimate Dunn showed figures which indicated a shortage of over 6,500,000 tons for 1942. Despite all schemes to overcome this vital shortage, it is pessimistically admitted that the enormous wartime demands cannot be met. Scrap iron presents another problem and though frantic efforts have been made to collect all available scrap, insufficient is forthcoming.

In the production of aircraft America has not nearly reached her goal as these machines cannot be turned off the assembly line like automobiles, and as the magazine "Aviation" points out the varied kinds of machines required both in America and Britain necessarily slow up production. The automobile plants which have been turned into aircraft manufacturing are not geared to cope with the constant changes in specifications demanded in aircraft manufacture.

America anticipated producing 8,000,000 tons of merchant ships in 1942 and 15,000,000 tons by 1943 and actually produced about 5,000,000 tons to the end of September 1942, closely approximating in the steady monthly increase the figures aimed at. But here again the lack of steel is being felt, consequential to the decrease in importation of manganese, whilst much of the material has had to be devoted to the repair and construction of warships. One order for 200 merchant vessels given to the Higgins Shipbuilding Yard of New Orleans had to be cancelled and the $10,000,000 spent in preliminary work by that company wasted.

American war production has apparently slowed down since September 1942, a fact admitted by Donald Nelson, and must be attributed among other reasons to the shortage of essential materials such as tin, rubber, nickel, tungsten and antimony. The loss of sources of supply of these vital materials has had a devastating effect on the envisaged program of wartime production, simply because the program was based on the premise that these former sources of supply would always be available to America.

To overcome this weakness the people of America have had to submit to drastic cuts in their consumption of materials for private use, gradually watching the end of their famed "American Way of Living." The poverty of their Administration's policy can be noted from the discrepancies existing between farm products and prices, between general demand and supply, between wages and work done, all inequalities which worsen the situation from a point of obtaining the utmost out of the nations productive capacity, and as matters become more entangled daily the spectre of inflation looms more menacingly.

The war has now entered a second stage in which production is the keynote and whilst America is floundering in the mire of bureaucratic muddling aggravated by shortages which cannot be made up, Nippon is steadily consolidating its gains and co-ordinating its production potential with the general war economy which allied to the fighting might of the people of Nippon makes an indivisible and invincible war machine. The "Time" which the Americans are abiding must inevitably be the "time" when their domination is shattered, and in their own interests the peoples of America should realise the situaton which now threatens to engulf them.